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Magazine Section. JACKSON, AMADOR COUNTY, CAL., MAY 18, 1906.

SUCCESSFUL SCULPTRESS.

Miss Evelyn Longman of Chicago Awarded Fifteen Thousand Dollar Prize.

To Carve Bronze Doors at Annapolis Naval Academy—Has Attained Fame Through Her Figure of "Victory" at St. Louis Fair.

When the new bronze entrance doors of the Annapolis Naval Academy are completed and hung in place there will exist another monument to the skill of American women. Colonel Robert M. Thompson, who presented these doors to the academy as a memorial of the class of '68, stipulated in making the offer that the design selected for the doors should be awarded by competition, the winner to receive a prize of $15,000. There were thirty-three competitors for this prize, an unusually large number, and the designs submitted are said to have been of a high degree of excellence. The votes of all five jurors were cast for the model presented by Miss Evelyn B. Longman, of Chicago.



MISS LONGMAN'S STATUE OF "VICTORY" AT THE CHICAGO EXPOSITION.

Miss Longman's design has two panels representing "Peace" and "War." On the peace panel is a figure symbolizing science, an old man in an attitude of deep thought, explaining a difficult problem to two students of the academy. On the war panel patriotism is represented by a female figure, symbolical also of the home, the protection of which is assumed to be the reason for the existence of the navy. Under her draperies is a coat of armor, and with one hand on a cannon she points with the other to the distance, where masts of ships show the destination of the marching figures in the background.

In the upper panels of the door are festoons supported by shells—of oak leaves over the war panel and olive over that of peace. In the lower panels wreaths of the same leaves inclose the names of naval heroes. In the transom is the dedication to the class of '68, and above the transom is a group representing Fame—two laurel-crowned figures on either side of an altar-like pedestal, with an inscription to John Paul Jones, whose bones are to rest in the crypt of the chapel. The pedestal is surmounted by a tripod, from which issue flames, symbolizing enduring fame.

Award to Woman Unprecedented

The award of this prize to a woman is said to be an unprecedented event in the artistic history of the country, and a bright future is predicted for the young sculptress.

"I consider Miss Longman to be one of the most promising of our younger sculptors," said Mr. Daniel C. French, whose assistant she has been for the last four years.

Miss Longman was born in Winchester, Ohio, her father, Edwin H. Longman, being a musician and an artist. Drawing was one of her childish amusements, and she began modeling without instruction in the art department of Olivet College. Her work there attracted the attention of Lorado Taft, who invited her to enter the Chicago Art Institute as his pupil. She did so, and during the first year paid her expenses by doing library work. Then she was made an assistant instructor in the school, and a year or two later she came to New York, where she soon after became an assistant to Mr. Taft. She is rather proud of the fact that she has never studied abroad, and also that she has been able to meet all the expenses of her artistic education herself.

Sculptress Is Already Famous.

The best known work of Miss Longman is the bronze figure of "Victory," which was carved for the Festival Hall at the St. Louis World's Fair. For this she was awarded a silver medal. At the close of the fair the original was brought to the Chicago Art Institute. A bronze reproduction has been purchased by the Union League Club and will adorn the entrance to the clubrooms.

Another one of Miss Longman's works which has won commendation is a bronze figure of "Death," which she recently completed, and which is to be placed on the Story monument in the cemetery at Lowell, Mass.

WOMAN CIVIL ENGINEER.

Granddaughter of Mrs. Stanton Has Offer to Go to China.

Miss Nora Stanton Blatch, granddaughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, is now a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. She is the first woman admitted to membership, and, it is said, there was not a dissenting opinion offered when she was proposed for membership.

Miss Blatch was the first woman to get a degree of Bachelor of Science in civil engineering at Cornell University. She took a four years' course, finishing among the first five of the class. Since her graduation she has been draughtsman in a big bridge concern. She is now considering an offer from China of a place in one of the corps of engineers organized by that country for the development of its railroad system. The offer came, too, from a young Chinaman who was taking a graduate course at Cornell while she was there. The graduate student was sent here, it is said, not only to increase his technical knowledge of engineering, but to obtain for his country the best engineers to be had. He watched Miss Blatch's work closely and offered her a place.

An ostrich egg weighs about three and a half pounds. It is less delicate in flavor than a hen's egg, although perfectly eatable. It is a curious fact that ostrich eggs will keep fresh for two or three months. The flesh of the ostrich itself is edible, being not unlike veal in flavor.

SAN FRANCISCAN HORROR.

Terrible Destruction of the City by Violent Earthquake and Flames.

Fire Results in All Parts of Metropolis—Geological Scientists Say No Connection Between Quake and Vesuvian Eruption.

It was during the repose of early morning; the Spring-time sun was casting its golden rays over the Sierra Nevadas and striking down into the peaceful, slumbering valley of the Sacramento. All the Western Hemisphere was at peace with the elements. Suddenly there came an awful growling and crashing beneath the very centre of San Francisco, and in a tenth of the space of time required to describe the event, falling walls and fire combined to work on the metropolis of the Pacific the most appalling natural calamity which has occurred on this continent since the landing of the Pilgrims. The destruction that has been accomplished is almost incalculable. The inferno of flames which burst forth simultaneously in various parts of the city was rendered still more terrible by the repeated quakings of the earth, by which the rescuers were in momentary danger of being buried with the dead beneath the falling structures. The very earth itself—our own mother earth—proved as treacherous as a deadly snake, and the usual ocean breeze, by a strange perversion of nature, hauled around to a point where it fanned the flames to intensity and became a deadly agent of destruction. The general dismay of the populace was augmented by the constant roar of dynamite explosions, made in a vain effort to check the progress of the flames. The vast pall of smoke that blotted out the sky did not tend to alleviate the general anxiety. Yet, in such surroundings, calculated to inspire universal panic and madness, there were performed numberless feats of heroism that will remain on the scroll of time as illustrious proofs of the nobility which is hidden beneath the surface of ordinary life. Cool heads and brave hands, with stout hearts behind them, performed their work of rescue in the very face of death, and even the indescribable horror of the earthquake was overcome.

San Francisco, a rich and proud city, has been swept by fires before and has, phoenix like, arisen from her ashes. Moreover, she has more than once experienced earthquake tremors which were, to say the least, injurious and menacing. But America is a cemented nation. The disasters of one section bring together in one grand sympathetic bond the inhabitants of the others, all anxious and insistent upon holding out the helping hand and voicing words of sympathy to the afflicted sister. States, cities and towns throughout the entire Union have offered unstinted assistance in the way of money, food, clothing and medical attendance, with which to relieve the want, not only of San Francisco, but also the other California cities and towns which have suffered with the metropolis of the State.

No Connection With Vesuvius.

Coming as this disaster did, practically coincident with the Vesuvian calamity in Italy, many persons suppose that there was a direct relation between the two. This idea, however, is logically contradicted by Director Charles D. Walcott, of the Geological Survey. Mr. Walcott holds that there is no possibility of a connection between the earthquake and the Italian volcano, for these two are entirely different scientific phenomena responsible for such earthquakes and volcanic disturbances.

Great earthquakes, says Mr. Walcott, are never caused by volcanoes, but by faulting plains. This is particularly true of both seaboards of the United States. Mr. Walcott and other scientists of the Geological and Geodetic Surveys agree that scientifically the recent disturbances were caused by conditions identical with those pertaining during the earthquake which demolished Charleston, S. C., on August 31, 1886. Volcanoes occasionally cause shaking of the earth's crust, but the disturbances occasioned by pent-up gases seeking to escape are felt only locally.

The cause generally attributed to earthquakes is the gradual cooling of the earth, which is known to still be a molten mass inside. When any object cools it contracts, and so will the earth as it grows colder. This contraction would unavoidably cause a disturbance in the already hardened shell that surrounds the inner mass. That shell must give way at some point. Aside from the contractions of the earth's surface, another cause is given that might affect the changing of the surface of a given part of the world. This cause is the accumulation of a vast weight of sedimentary deposit brought down by rivers. For example, the Mississippi River is entirely made up of the deposits of the streams washing down from higher lands. The weight of that deposit would be difficult to calculate, and resting upon a portion of the earth's shell, might occasion its sinking. This theory is held by some scientists in connection with the California disaster, for the Sacramento River is the depositor of vast weights of sediment in the Pacific waters near San Francisco.

Greatest Natural Disasters of History.

Pompeii and Herculaneum destroyed by eruption of Mount Vesuvius A. D. 79; more than 20,000 lives lost.

Earthquake in Constantinople, thousands killed; year 557.

Catania, Sicily, 15,000 persons killed by earthquake; year 1137.

Syria, 20,000 killed by earthquake; year 1158.

Cilicia, 20,000 killed by earthquake; year 1268.

Palermo, earthquake, 6,000 lost; year 1726.

Canton, China, 1,000,000 lost by earthquake; November 30, 1731.

Kuchan, North Persia, 40,000 lost; earthquake; year 1755.

Lisbon, city ruined by earthquake, 25,000 killed; November, 1755.

Aleppo, destroyed by earthquake, thousands killed; year 1822.

Canton, earthquake, 6,000 lost; May 27, 1830.

Calabria, earthquake, 10,000 lost; year 1857.

Island of Krakatoa, volcanic eruption, 36,380 lives lost; May 27, 1883.

Eruption of Mauna Loa, Hawaii, 79 killed; year 1880.

Isle of Ischia, earthquake, 2,000 lost; year 1883.

Charleston, S. C., earthquake, 41 lives lost; August 31, 1886.

Bandalsan, volcanic eruption, 1,000 killed, July, 1888.

Island of Hondo, Japan, earthquake, 10,000 killed; October, 1891.

Venezuela, earthquake, 3,000 killed; April 24, 1894.

Gautemala, earthquake, great loss of life; April, 1902.

St. Pierre, Martinique, Mont Pelee, May, 1902; loss of life, 40,000.

Vesuvian towns destroyed by eruption of volcano, April, 1906; 400 or more killed.

San Francisco, April 18, 1906, earthquake, followed by fire.

THE SURGERY OF THE ANCIENTS.

What is known to modern dentists as bridge work was familiar to the Etruscans, as extant specimens attest, according to an interesting article in the British Medical Journal. Plaster ears, noses and lips were common among the Indians, where the cutting off of these features was a punishment much in use, and Greek and Roman veterans who had lost a leg or an arm in war tried to make good the deficiency by artificial substitutes. It is stated further:

"What is said to be the oldest artificial leg in existence is now in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. It was found in a tomb at Capua. Pliny speaks of a Roman warrior who, a century and a half before the birth of Christ, wore an artimanipulate a sword. In the Middle Ages artificial limbs sometimes repaired the disablements of war. The 'iron hand' of Goetz von Berlichingen was an ingenious piece of mechanism made for that famous knight in 1504. A century later an artificial hand was worn by Christian, Duke of Brunswick. Ambrose Pare devised artificial limbs with movable joints, which were made for him by artificers, of whom Lorraine, a locksmith, was the most famous. Pare devotes a special chapter to the means of repairing or supplying natural or accidental defects in the human body. He describes artificial eyes and noses, an artificial tongue and an artificial palate. At a later period Father Sebastian, Carmelite monk, made movable arms and hands. In the earlier part of the seventeenth century Peter Lowe, in his 'Discourses on the Whole Art of Chirurgery,' gives representations of artificial legs. About the middle of the same century Falcinelli, a Florentine surgeon, mentions the use of artificial eyes of silver, gold and crystal painted in various colors.

LAYING CORNERSTONE.

Impressive Ceremony Incident to Construction of New Capitol Buildings.

President Roosevelt and Speaker Cannon, Both Masons, Are Principal Actors—$10,000,000 for Senate and House.

When President Roosevelt, on April 14th, laid the cornerstone of the new office building for the House of Representatives, it marked the beginning of improvements on Capitol Hill which will make that section of Washington comparable with the ancient hills of Rome and Greece crowned with magnificent buildings in which met the solons of ages past.

This new building occupies a square and is about a hundred yards distant from the south wing of the Capitol, with which it is to be connected by an underground passageway, through which members of Congress may pass back and forth from the legislative hall to their offices. There are 410 office rooms, providing a room for each Representative in Congress and Delegate, and leaving vacant nineteen rooms for a future growth in the membership of the House through a reapportionment of districts or the admission of new States. The House annex and the Senate office building, also under construction at the opposite end of the plaza, are being put up to provide for the members of the National Legislature, quarters absolutely needed for the efficient transaction of public business. The great growth in size of both branches of Congress has caused the Capitol building to be enlarged, but this was only sufficient to provide the necessary space for the assembly halls of House and Senate and the committee rooms, the latter in many cases being small and badly ventilated. Under present conditions individual members (unless they happen to be chairmen of committees) have no offices and a badly congested condition exists. Realizing the need of one great legislative centre where Senators and Representatives may concentrate their activities and be comfortably quartered, Congress three years ago authorized the construction of the House and Senate office buildings.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

Senate Ceremony Next Fall.

The House annex was started first and is in a more advanced stage of construction than the Senate building, though the cornerstone of the latter may be ready to put in place next Fall. It is estimated that the two buildings together will involve an outlay of about ten million dollars. In size and design they are identical; they occupy positions balanced in their relation to the Capitol and are planned to fit into a general architectural scheme. The height of the buildings has been restricted that they may not overpower the Capitol, and they have been kept simple in design, without pediments, domes or other accentuated points to prevent their detracting in any way from the effect of the Capitol itself. The exterior design for the buildings is classic, suggesting in its general division of parts the Garde Meuble in the Place de la Concorde, Paris, while the pavilions are modeled on those of the Colonnade de Louvre. Architecturally the front is divided into two parts, the lower corresponding to the first story of the building constituting a "rusticated" base, on which, extending through the second and third stories, is the colonnade, surmounted by its entablature and balustrade. It is believed that the effect of the two flanking buildings will be to give unity to the whole scheme and to emphasize architecturally the great beauty of the Capitol, all of the lines leading up to and centering in its dome.

Work Progressing Rapidly.

Although the digging of the trenches for the House office building was begun less than a year ago, the structure is now up to the first floor line. To hasten the work Elliott Woods, Superintendent of the Capitol, directed that construction begin before all the specifications and contracts were complete. This was done through letting out the stone contract first, by authority of the House Building Commission. It is calculated that both buildings will be ready for the Sixtieth Congress.

In accordance with Masonic traditions, the ceremony was conducted in the open air, in a simple, unostentatious manner. In every detail it corresponded as nearly as practicable with the historic ceremony in which President Washington participated. The articles placed in the cornerstone were largely identical in character with those deposited in the original Capitol stone by Federal Lodge, and, as both President Roosevelt and Speaker Cannon are members of the Masonic order, the occasion in every way harmonized with the spirit of the ceremony directed by the Virginia jurisdiction in laying the cornerstone of the Capitol.



THE CAPITOL PLAZA AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN NEW BUILDINGS ARE COMPLETED.



Let this "1900" Gravity Washing Machine do your Washing Free.

An unseen power, [called Gravity, helps run this washing machine.

By harnessing this power, we make it work for you. You start the washer by hand, then Gravity-power takes hold and does the hardest part.

And it makes this machine turn almost as easy as a bicycle wheel does.

Gravity, you know, is what makes a stone roll down hill.

This machine has just been invented and we call it the "1900" Gravity Washer.

There are slats on the inside bottom of the tub. These slats act as paddles, to swing the water in the same direction you revolve the tub.

You throw the soiled clothes into the tub first. Then you throw enough water over the clothes to float them.

Next you put the heavy wooden cover on top of the clothes to anchor them, and to press them down.

This cover has slats on its lower side to grip the clothes and hold them from turning around when the tub turns.

Now we are all ready for quick and easy washing.

You grasp the upright handle on the side of the tub and, with it, you revolve the tub one-third way round, then gravity pulls it the other way round.

The machine must have a little help from you, at every swing, but Gravity-power does practically all the hard work.

You can sit in a rocking chair and do all that the washer requires of you. A child can run it easily full of clothes.

* * *

When you revolve the tub the clothes don't move.

But the water moves like a mill race through the clothes.

The paddles on the tub bottom drive the soapy water THROUGH and through the clothes at every swing of the tub. Back and forth, in and out of every fold, and through every mesh in the cloth, the hot soapy water runs like a torrent. This is how it carries away all the dirt from the clothes, in from six to ten minutes by the clock.

It drives the dirt out through the meshes of the fabrics WITHOUT ANY RUBBING,—without any WEAR and TEAR from the washboard.

It will wash the finest lace fabric without breaking a thread, or a button, and it will wash a heavy, dirty carpet with equal ease and rapidity. Fifteen to twenty garments, or five large bed-sheets, can be washed at one time with this 1900 "Gravity" Washer.

A child can do this in six to twenty minutes better than any able washer-woman could do the same clothes in TWICE the time, with three times the wear and tear from the washboard.

* * *

This is what we SAY, now how do we PROVE it? We send any reliable person our 1900 "Gravity" Washer free of charge, on a full month's trial, and we even pay the freight out of our own pockets.

No cash deposit is asked, no notes, no contract, no security.

You may use the washer four weeks at our expense. If you find it won't wash as many clothes in FOUR hours as you can wash by hand in EIGHT hours, you send it back to the railway station,—that's all.

But, if, from a month's actual use, you are convinced it saves HALF the time in washing, does the work better, and does it twice as easily as it could be done by hand, you keep the machine.

Then you mail us 50 cents a week till it is paid for.

Remember that 50 cents is part of what the machine saves you every week on your own, or on a washer-woman's labor. We intend that the 1900 "Gravity" Washer shall pay for itself and thus cost you nothing.

You don't risk a cent from first to last, and you don't buy it until you have had a full month's trial.

We have sold approaching half a million "1900" Washers on a month's free trial and the only trouble we've had has been to keep up with our orders.

Could we afford to pay freight on thousands of these machines every month, if we did not positively KNOW they would do all we claim for them? Can you afford to be without a machine that will do your washing in HALF THE TIME, with half the wear and tear of the washboard, when you can have that machine for a month's free trial, and let it PAY FOR ITSELF? This offer may be withdrawn at any time it overcrowds our factory.

Write us TODAY, while the offer is still open, and while you think of it. The postage stamp is all you risk. Write me personally on this offer, viz.: B. F. Bieber, General Manager of "1900" Washer Company, 5934 Henry St., Binghamton, N. Y., or 355 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

THE VESUVIAN TERROR.

Vivid Description of Great Eruption Which Rivals Pompeii's Destruction.

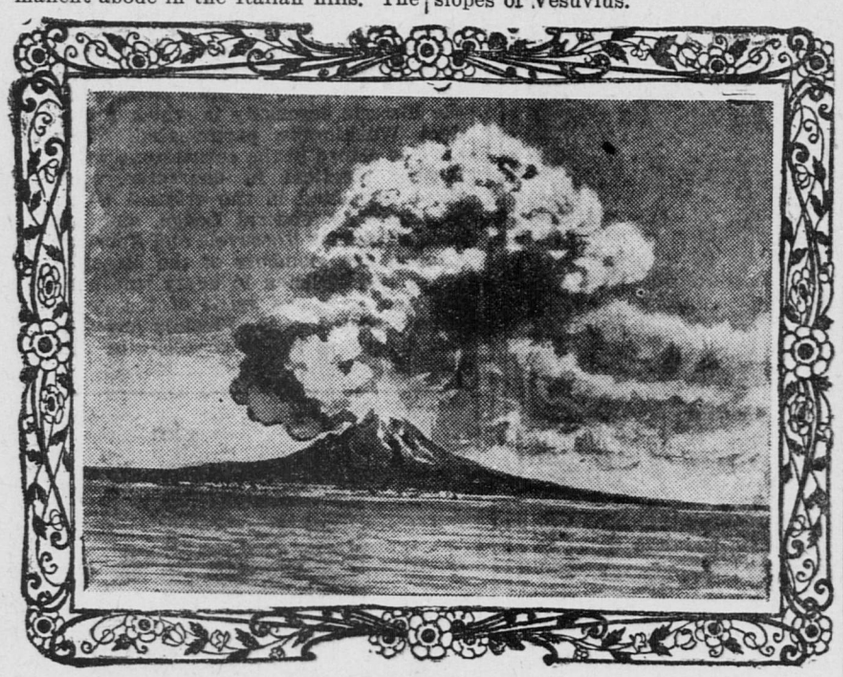
The Famous Italian Novelist, Marion Crawford, Tells of the Terrors of the Big Volcano—History of Former Eruptions.

The whole world looked on, awestruck, at the recent fierce outbreak of stupendous and devastating force in the Bay of Naples. The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is believed to be the most destructive since the days of Pompeii, A. D., 79.

The whole story of the eruption of 1906 is a sorrowful tale of stricken victims, devastated vineyards, ruined homes and terror-stricken, flying people, and it is hard to realize that the same scenes have been enacted there so many times before.

Pliny, the noted ancient historian, described the eruption of Vesuvius in the year '79, in a series of letters to Tacitus. This letter described a dark cloud rising in a single pillar from the crater of the mountain and from this a column spread, and upon it rested a great roof, built by invisible carpenters. Resting ever on its single pillar, like a great mushroom, this roof shut out the sky from all those wide acres extending sixteen miles away. The light ashes of the fire from Vesuvius descended like snow upon Pompeii, burying it to great depths. Herculaneum was drowned in a sea of volcanic mud.

Those who have read the letters of Pliny find similarity in the description written by the noted novelist, Marion Crawford. There is probably no other American living who is so well acquainted with conditions as they exist in Italy. He has taken up his permanent abode in the Italian hills. The life, customs and mannerisms of the Italian have been pictured by him in stories which have made him famous.



VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION.

In his cabled description to the New York Times Crawford stated that the recent eruption of Vesuvius had been grumbling for many weeks before the outbreak which did the incalculable damage.

Smoke Two-Miles High.

"An enormous volume of black smoke rises to a height of two miles above the crater," he wrote. "Incandescent masses of stone are thrown up 3,000 feet. A continuous southeasterly wind carries the ashes over Naples, which is so completely enveloped in darkness that for three days our communications by sea have been cut off.

"Fissures have opened far below the cone, emiting many streams of lava, one of which has completely destroyed the town of Boscotrecase, which had 10,000 inhabitants. Another has reached the outskirts of Torre del Greco. Others have destroyed thousands of acres of fertile cultivated land, with farmhouses and stock.

"The great cone of Vesuvius collapsed with awful thundering and flames, and the cable railway, the observatory and the large hotel near it were all totally destroyed. The lava carried vast masses of burnt stone and sulphur on its surface like dross on melted lead, and nothing was visible toward Boscotrecase but endless acres of dark scoriae, broken here and there by the greenish curling smoke of sulphur.

"At one point we found a great pine tree, torn up by its roots and turned to black charcoal; the air was almost unbreathable; the heat intense. The faces of the people who crowded upon the edge of the arrested stream expressed terror of exhaustion from recent panic.

Feeble Attempts of Man Useless.

"When the stream of fire threatened Boscotrecase soldiers dug a wide ditch across its patch in the hope of diverting its course, but the molten stream advanced like a colossal serpent of fire, turning its head to the right and left as a snake does, but keeping its general direction toward the fated town. It was not till it reached the first house, sending up great showers of sparks, that the people finally fled for their lives.

"I saw men, women and children, and infants whose mothers carried them at the breast or in their aprons. Dogs, too, and cats were on the carts, and sometimes even chickens, tied together by the legs, and piles of mattresses and pillows, all white with dust under the lurid glare. We ourselves could hardly breathe."

This dispatch corresponds exactly in detail to Pliny's letters. The same flaming mountain and shaking earth, the same stifling smoke and ashes, the same terrifying darkness and the same helpless, distracted crowd stretching vain hands to their gods for succor.

Originally Vesuvius was in the form of a single cone. Later eruptions have broken down the southern side of the original crater, leaving the northern semi-circle, which is called Monte Somma. A smaller central cone had grown up within the ancient ruin. It is this inner cone that had its top blown off. Before the recent eruption the height of the mountain was about 4,000 feet.

In prehistoric days Vesuvius was probably twice as high, the top having been blown off centuries before the eruption that destroyed Pompeii. Since the year 1631 Vesuvius has never been wholly at rest. In that year 18,000 lives were lost. The clouds of steam that came from the rush of water into the hot mass below the surface condensed and fell in a boiling rain that scorched everything with which it came in contact. The very sea drew back the skirts of its dark blue robe and then swept forward again far beyond its old limits. The last of the great convulsions before the recent one occurred in 1872. Then, like this one, there was a great lava flow, together with throwing up of burning rock and the fall of ashes upon the surrounding country.

Vesuvius is one of a group of similar mountains in the Mediterranean Sea, its comrades being Ætna, Stromboli and Vultano, which last gave the name to all mountains of this kind. That, in turn, was called after Vulcan, the god who made the armor for the fighting deities of the ancient world and forged the very thunderbolts of Jove himself. His workshop was under Mount Ætna. There the inhabitants of the hillsides heard him shaping great masses of iron with his terrible hammer stroke while the nameless slaves of the forge, dimly imagined creatures of that old day, blew the gigantic bellows and held great bars in place, while the master worked. The Greeks with even their learning, did not inquire into the scientific reasons for the mighty utterings of the mountain; they knew what the awful roar of those volcanic mountains meant. And our wise men, with their figures and books, know little of what is going on in the fiery caverns under the earth's thin crust.

Nature soon heals her scars. Already, we are told in dispatches, spots of green have appeared on the blackened sides of Mount Pelee, and it will not be very long before the olive and the vine and the clustering villages will find their way back again to the slopes of Vesuvius.

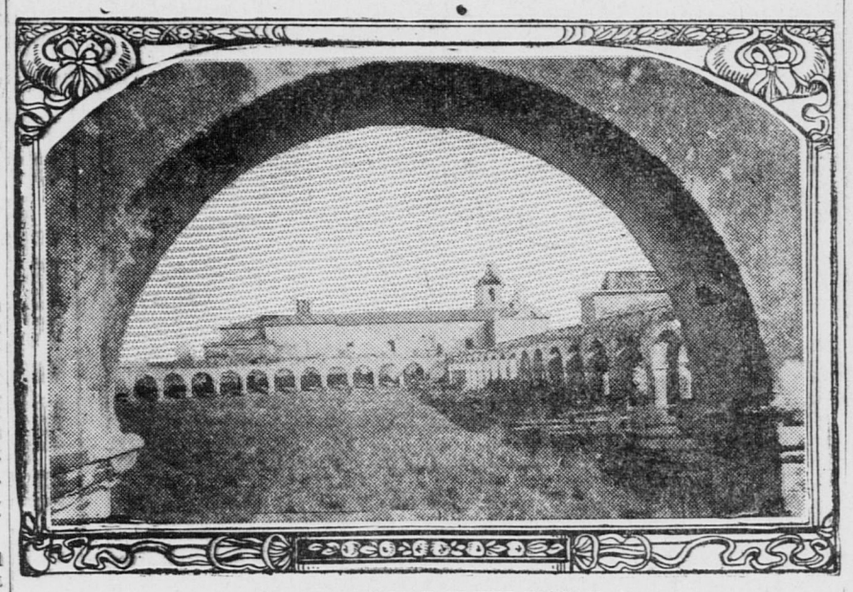
TO RENEW OLD MISSION.

San Juan Capistrano Will Live Again After Long Years of Silence.

All who have heard of the picturesque old Franciscan Missions of California will be interested to learn that San Juan Capistrano, the most poetic of all these ruined structures, which contribute so much to the foreign look of "our Italy," is soon again to be made the centre of religious activity, and that after nearly a century of neglect its buildings are to be restored to their original estate.

This mission is on the railway line between Los Angeles and San Diego, and by reason of being visible from the railroad is to Eastern travelers perhaps the best known of all California missions, except Santa Barbara and San Gabriel, which are among the regulation sights for visitors to Southern California. With the restoration of San Juan Capistrano and the resumption of residence there by the Franciscan Brotherhood, it, too, will no doubt soon become a tourist resort.

The first year of the American Independence saw work begun upon this ancient edifice in what was then a vast wilderness, inhabited only by Indians. The site is in a lovely, sequestered valley, which, beginning back in the canyons of the coast range, winds among grassy knolls and great treeless hills out to the Pacific, upon which it opens, three miles west of the mission. With the aid of the Indians, over whom the padres exerted both temporal and spiritual dominion, the Franciscans established here the most pretentious of all the California mission churches. Instead of being constructed of the customary adobe brick of the country, it was built of stone, laid out in the form of a Latin cross, with a great, cloistered quadrangle adjoining. Here, besides administering to the spiritual welfare of the Indians and gathering them into the fold of the church, the fathers set them to the care and the cultivation of the land, which yielded great wealth of cattle, sheep, grain, grapes and olives.



THE QUADRANGLE OF THE MISSION.

Destroyed by an Earthquake

On the morning of December 8, 1812, all without warning, came a great catastrophe. While the church was crowded with kneeling worshipers a shock of earthquake visited the valley and toppled the great stone tower over upon the roof, crashing through which it buried the congregation beneath the wreckage of beams, tiles and stones, and upward of forty human beings lost their lives in the twinkling of an eye. This earthquake ranks in severity with that of Charleston, in 1886. So great was the disaster that, although the mission continued to be conducted



THE OLD WELL IN THE COURTYARD.

for twenty-two years longer, no attempt seems to have been made by the padres to restore the church edifice, and it and its adjoining buildings and cloisters have remained to this day an imposing and beautiful ruin. Touched gently by Time's hand, dignified in outline and rich in color, it is replete with subjects for the artist and is the admiration of every traveler. With the restoration of the buildings the intention is to create here a college for the priesthood as at Santa Barbara, and to make of San Juan Capistrano an important factor in the work of the Roman Catholic Church in Southern California.

THE LOVE OF ALARIC.

Beneath the outflung branches of a mighty oak tree, a giant who had stood sentinel in that lonely dip on the wolds for twice three hundred years, two men were standing, their figures made more or less distinct by the rays of a big, conical lantern of antique pattern that the elder of the two carried in his gnarled and bloodless fingers, a figure strangely akin to the giant tree beneath which he stood.

An aged man was Zachary Doy, his back bent by years of hard labor such as few of the modern generation of laborers know; a man who had been an experienced farmhand, while the man beside him, his master, was still a puling infant.

The old fellow set down his lantern on the iron-bound earth. His quavering voice stabbed the silence. "Now, do 'ee harken unto me, Master Alaric." he said slowly. "I've served 'ee faithful, you and your feyther afore 'ee, for nigh on fifty year, and I tell 'ee master, that what 'ee do purpose for to do is again all right and reason. This yere oak tree—the Kingscote Oak, as all the country-side do know her for to be—ha' bin here as a landmark and a pride for longer than us poor souls can reckon. To cut her down do mean, as I be right well assured, that Kingscote luck will fail wi' 'un. If so be——"

Alaric Kingscote broke in upon his garrulity with a forced laugh.

"If Kingscote luck could fall lower than it has, Zachary," he said bitterly, "you need have little fear that I would touch bark with axe. Now, hear me, old friend. This tree represents the last thing upon the farm that can bring in the money I must have to tide over the bad times in store. The merchants have offered me two hundred pounds for the tree. There's only one rotten limb upon it. They'll come tomorrow with their carts and take it away." He laid his hand upon the old man's shoulder. "Get you home to bed, Zachary," he added gently. "You can do nothing here. It's 9 o'clock now. By midnight, with luck, the Kingscote Oak will be down."

The old fellow looked wistfully into the handsome face of his young master.

"Master Alaric," he said hoarsely. "I've fifty-five 'pun, three shillin' and fi'pence 'apenny laid away in a hole in the floor o'my cottage. If so be as that'll save the Kingscote Oak, why——

"Go home with you Zachary." Broke in the young man roughly, though his roughness hid an emotion almost too deep for any words—"Go home, and God bless you, old friend."

Zachary thrust his roughened hand across his eyes. Without another word, a strangely pathetic, bowed old figure, he turned and shambled off across the field toward the stile into the lane that led to the little thatched cottage that had been his home for so many years. He never once looked back. For a few seconds Alaric Kingscote stood looking after him, then, with a strangely fierce gesture, the young fellow flung off his rough tweed coat, removed the Cardigan waistcoat that covered the breadth of his chest, and turned up the sleeves of his coarse flannel shirt.

At the foot of the oak lay the woodman's huge axe that was to be the instrument of death, that was to cut short the growth of centuries.

Alaric Kingscote swung the great weapon aloft, and the cold starlight ran along the shining steel. Like some Viking warrior of old—like the re-embodiment of one of his Saxon forebears, Alaric brought down the tool of destruction with a blow that gashed deep into the corrugated skin of the oak. The doom of the Kingscote Oak had been proclaimed.

As he stood braced up for the second stroke, the bulging sinews of his forearm responding to the generous rise of chest and thigh muscles, a curious sound from behind him caused him to swing round with a faint cry. Then he lowered the axe with amazing gentleness.

Another figure had appeared upon the scene—the figure of a woman, clad in a cloak of fur that hid the contour of her form.

"Damaris." The word fell from the young man's lips like a caress.

II.

"So you've come," he said softly. "You see I am as good as my word. The Kingscote Oak must go. It is the last link between me and the workhouse—for it almost comes to that."

It was evident that the relationship between these two was something more binding that the ordinary ties existent between casual acquaintances of opposite sex. Each seemed to accept the situation as inevitable. Then the girl went on, hurriedly:

"You'll catch cold, Alaric, dear, if you stand still without your coat in this bitter cold. Let me hold the lantern for you while you work."

She snatched up the light. He, obedient to her injunction, applied his weapon with renewed vigor. The lamplight threw a warm glow over his weather-tanned face and muscular arms.

For a time he labored on, his whole being concentrated on the performance of his herculean task. After a space he paused to rest. A great wound on the mighty bole of the oak showed how sure had been his strenuous endeavors.

When he ceased she broke into quick speech.

"It seems incredible," she murmured. "that you, a Kingscote, of the same race, the same blood as ourselves, should be forced to toil like this—like a common laborer," The man came quickly forward, and flung his arm around her waist. Their lips met in a kiss that could not be mistaken for a mere cousinly salution.

"Damaris Kingscote," he said, steadily enough. "let us be frank one with the other. What are the facts? I am the poor relation—the blot on the family 'scutcheon of the squire, your father. He resents my proximity; loathes the very idea of our love; therefore he has brought his batteries to bear upon me and mine. All that he could do to ruin me he has done, and heaven knows that he had been successful enough.

The girl's eyes brimmed over with tears. Alaric was quick to note her ready sympathy and, he gripped his axe anew, the silence vibrating once more with the ringing cadence of his rhythmic blows.

Presently he rested once again.

"Damaris," he said, "did you ever hear the legend that runs in our branch of the family, that but for some strange whim of chance I should have been in the squire's place today, the ruler of the destiny of Kingscote Glebe Farm? From father to son the tradition has been handed down that Nigel Kingscote, the cavalier, juggled in some unknown way with the laws of succession—that it was not the son of the eldest son who was your own father's ancestor, but mine; that could the truth only be known aright I should be reigning at Kingscote Manor instead of being what I am--a pauper,, fated to cut down the family tree to raise a pitiful sum of money that must be procured."

Damaris stood speechless and Alaric once more resumed his heavy task.

Finally, after long and weary toil, the end came. With a cry to the girl, Alaric flung down his axe and leaped backward. His hand sought hers. Side by side drawn apart from the tottering giant, they stood as though spellbound, the only spectators of the end of so many hundred years of silent, strenuous majesty.

And even as the mighty tree went shuddering to its tremendous fall, a crack as of a pistol shot, foreshadowed its overthrow. The noise came from the one rotten bough that the tree had possessed a huge limb some half-way up its stem, which now detaching first from it parent crashed down at the very feet of the wondering couple.

Nor was that all. A metallic tinkle accompanied the crash. Damaris was the first to recognize the solution of the puzzle.

It was a metal canister—a long, time-stained box of rusted tin, closed at both ends—a thing of mystery, of untold possibilities. She picked it up, and as she did so one end fell away. The canister contained nothing but a stained yellow piece of parchment, upon which something was written in a close and crabbed caligraphy, archaic, hard to decipher.

Alaric swung the lantern up from the ground.

"What is it, Damaris?" he asked breathlessly.

Slowly, laboriously, the girl read out the following amazing declaration:

"Mayhap a day will come when that which I, Nigel Kingscote, do set down here in writing, in the year of Grace, 1647, and do hide in the hole of the Kingscote Oak, may be sete out in the cleare light of day. And even as Esau of old did sell his birthright, so do I, Nigel Kingscote, head of the house of Kingscote, renounce my right and the right of those who come after me to be the true and lawful possessors of the faire lands of Kingscote Manor.

"Yet not voluntarily doe I this, but for the life of him, my son. Know, then, that I must flee the country. Cromwell, the regicide, hath dcreed that I shall die. Therefore, have I given my infant son to my younger brother James, who will bring up my son as his own.

"Thus it may come to pass that the descendants of Nigel, my son, may be passed over in the right of succession by the descendants of Richard, the eldest son of my younger brother James, who stands well in the eye of Cromwell the regicide and renegade.

"And that this be true, and that Nigel, supposed younger son of James Kingscote, of Kingscote Manor, be really the eldest son of Nigel Kingscote, eldest son of Alaric Kingscote, father of Nigel and James and therefore heir to the Manor of Kingscote, its hereditaments, messuages, and all that do thereto appertain, and his seed hereafter him, if so be there should be any, I do most solemnly swear and protest in the presence of witnesses. To which I do set my hand and seal this sixteenth day of March, one thousand six hundred anl forty-seven.

Signed: Nigel Kingscote, in the presence of Rupert Mainwaring, Knight Banneret of Mainwaring Hall, in the County of Berkshire, and Anselm Wolf, Priest."

The parchment fluttered crisply from the girl's nerveless hands.

"Damaris," cried Alaric hoarsely—"Damaris!" Coherent speech he could not find.

The girl raised her head.

"It is true—It is true!" she said brokenly. "We, father and I, are the usurpers! Kingscote Manor is yours, and we are—paupers!"

"Not paupers, dearest, but partners," answered Alaric, and in his eyes there was that which told her how Kingscote love stood wind and weather as steadily as Kingscote Oak.

* * * * *

Squire Kingscote now sleeps with his fathers in the little Berkshire churchyard. But ere he died his declining years were brightened by the generous forgiveness of "the undesirable poor relation."

A young and sturdy sapling oak now fourishes on the spot where stood the ancient tree-- a true symbol of the lasting power of Kingscote luck and Kingscote love.—Answers.

TO RENOVATE WICKER CHAIRS.

To renovate a shabby wicker chair first cleanse the wicker thoroughly, using a scrubbing brush and plenty of soap and water. When dry, the chair can be varnished, or it can be greatly improved with a coating or two of green stain.

For the seat make a cushion of green linen or a pretty greenish cretonne. Another cushion for the back may be liked, and is easily made. Make it of the same material as the seat cushion and of bag shape, longer than wide. It may be fastened to the chair by means of tapes sewed at the top and bottom.

If a loose cushion be preferred, a pretty yellow linen would look nice and contrast well with the green. Make the case slip fashion, so that it can be easily washed. An unbleached calico bag will be good enough for the down with which the cushions are filled.

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SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

James Adams, American business an and graduate of West Point, is in aris at the opening of the great war etween France and Germany. He en- ges in a balloon reconnoissance for e French; narrowly escapes capture German troops; and is wrecked in e grounds of the Chateau Lagunay, France. He is nursed by Aimee, e Count's daughter, with whom he lls in love. The Germans advance d take the Chateau for headquarters. riesman, a German Colonel, after- ard in charge of the Chateau, insults imee and is attacked by Adams, the ht being stopped by the Kaiser, with hom Adams is personally acquainted. dams joins the German Hussars, un- r Col. Lowenberg, an old friend, and comes acquainted with Fleischmann, gigantic sergeant, who later proves to a friend in need. The army moves est to meet the French. Adams, owenberg and Fleischmann lead an mbush, defeating a French column. eturning to camp, Adams is informed at Aimee has assisted in the escape a French spy, Latour, taking him ay in her carriage. Griesman and valry are in pursuit. With Fleisch- ann, Adams impresses a German war tomobile and rushes to Aimee's aid.

CHAPTER V.

I was not familiar with the road over hich we were traveling, and could not ford to be reckless with its many rns. Better that I arrive a few min- es late than not at all. Yet the pace e giant automobile made seemed fu- ous to Fleischmann, for presently I ard his heavy voice in my ear:

"Gott und Himmell! It is too fast."

"There is no danger," I shouted back. know the machine as you know ur horse."

Presently he spoke again:

"We shall be arrested at the chateau. ey will telephone from headquar- rs."

It was a disagreeable thought. ould a suspicion arise at camp as to y intention, the rear guard at the ateau would be ordered by wire to rest us. But Fleischmann rose to the casion, as he did so often in times of ouble. Once more I heard his voice at y ear:

"Slack up and I will break the wire." I glanced upward where, at the side the road, two strands of wire were pported on iron poles or on conven- nt trees. I had seen the signal corps work and knew the system. The per wire, of heavy copper, was the rough line, extending back across the euse, into Lorraine, and thence, by tablished lines, south into the Vosges ountains, where it connected with the my of the Crown Prince, operating on e southeastern border. The other ire, or iron, was a "local," running ly from the chateau to the headquar- rs on the Aisne River.

It was a daring act—deliberately to ver this line of communication. Yet e were well into the affair now and ust see it through.

I slackened speed and Fleischmann prang from the car. The wires were ere fastened to a tall poplar. He hinned" up the tree, and, taking hold the "local" with both hands, swung t upon it. The slender strand broke ean at the insulator and Fleischmann wore the uniform of a Prussian private of cavalry—dark blue with red facings, and a small, close-fitting shako with red pompon. But what struck me was his attitude of terrified surprise, the whiteness of his face, the stare of his small eyes. He thrust into his inner pocket a packet of papers that were in his hand; his features relaxed in a faint, sickly smile, and he saluted.

"Monsieur startled me," he said, in bourgeois French. "I am arranging these papers which have been left behind."

Disguised as he was, and with that guilty look, I still knew that somewhere, and recently, I had seen him in utterly different surroundings. But there was no time for thought. "Where is your Colonel—Griesman?" I asked.

"He is not here. He has gone—north, since daylight, after the spy."

I turned back and met Fleischmann. "Mademoiselle is not here," he said, "nor is Griesman. We must follow them."

At the outer door I spoke to a guard who sat on a stone bench sunning himself: "Who is the man within?"

"He is Colonel Griesman's interpreter," he replied.

"His name?"

"Jacques Grevoir."

"Ah, a Frenchman?"

"No, a Belgian."

I hurried down the steps. Fleischmann was already in the car. "To the north," he said, as I took my seat. And to the north we went on the wing.

Grevoir—Jacques Grevoir. The name, the face, haunted me. Then I remembered. Jacques, the servile garçon, at the club! Why I had seen him only the night before I left Paris. And what did he here? Griesman's interpreter, eh?

Before I could pursue the peculiar situation further we reached a fork of the road and stopped in a quandary. Fleischmann left the car to examine for tracks. There was no dearth of these, but they covered either road, showing that horsemen had gone in both directions.

Fleischmann hastened to a small farm house near by, and returned leading a sorry-looking plough horse.

"'Tis no great affair compared with your iron steed," he said, with a grim smile; "but I will manage. You keep ahead and I will turn to the left. The roads run parallel for some miles. If you do not find her, cut across and join me. If I do not, I will join you." He swung to the saddle and rode off at a smart gait.

At a small village I obtained information that a party, in three carriages, had passed at sunrise, followed a few hours later by a small body of cavalry. So I pushed on, growing reckless in my chase and running many risks on the narrow, winding road.

At last I came upon them at the little village of Vartoux. Eight horses were picketed near a well. Close by six troopers were lounging on the grass beneath a great tree, for the afternoon was warm in spite of the lateness of the season. Beyond them stood a carriage. I recognized the vehicle as Aimee's, and hardly waiting for the machine to stop, rushed toward it. There was no one inside. I turned to the soldiers.

"Where is your Colonel?"

One of them saluted, with scant respect, and pointed to a low, stone inn, twenty rods up the road. Thither I hastened, my heart beating fast with anger and hope and fear.

The room was long with low ceilings and somewhat dark. On one side stretched a row of small tables, at one this thrust. I was gritting my teeth, hardly able to keep myself within bounds. Yet I would hear him to the end.

"I will tell you briefly, that you may report the facts to His Majesty. As you know, Latour was to be shot at sunrise yesterday morning. We decided to wait a day, hoping to extract from him valuable information. Mademoiselle and her party, in three carriages, left yesterday morning before dawn. Latour, who was confined in one of the cellars, must have bribed one of the servants, and somehow slipped past the guard and entered the forward carriage, where he hid beneath a bundle of rugs. The guard discovered at breakfast time that Latour was gone, but, in fear of punishment, omitted to report until this morning, giving the spy twenty-four hours in which to get away. Unfortunately for your friends, mademoiselle decided to stop en route for a visit with an acquaintance, and we had no difficulty in overtaking them. Of course, the spy is gone; but we drew a confession from the servants, and had the extreme pleasure of shooting them instead of Latour. Those are the facts, and you will pardon my suggestion that you return immediately and communicate them to the Emperor."

"I return at my own pleasure," I replied. "My orders do not come from you. I request you to show me to Mademoiselle Lagunay."

I really believe that Griesman underrated me as a fighter. How should he have known my training?

So, without fear, and, as a cat dallies with a mouse, thinking to give me another playful bite, he ascended to the last degree of insult.

"I have told you that mademoiselle is my prisoner. As such she may not see you. She is also my companion, and as such she does not wish to see you. Why, monsieur, it was but an hour ago that she sat upon my lap, all smiles and blushes and——"

I sprang at him with an oath. My sword came from its scabbard with an angry hiss. Had I followed my first impulse his craven skull had been split that instant. But I merely smacked his face with the flat of the blade. "Say it again, if you dare. You lie, dog."

Both men jumped to their feet. The Colonel had his sabre in the air when his orderly rushed between us. "Remember the Emperor's orders," he cried. "You will lose your commission. Let him go. He is helpless."

But Griesman, traitor though he proved to be, was no coward. Thoroughly enraged by my challenge he threw the man aside and came at me with all his two hundred pounds weight. I stepped back a little to get room, and caught his blade on my guard. He swore beneath his breath and struck again with terrific force. Again I stopped him.

"A little less brawn and more skill, baby," I said, derisively. "You will be wearied."

We carried the regulation German cavalry sabre, rather heavy and slightly curved. It was built on the American model, and as I met his savage lunges I began to feel at home. I fell naturally into the old position of defense. The muscles of wrist and arm came easily into play. In memory I saw the great tan-bark circle of the academy where we had our daily drills. I was again in the ring, defending my title of the best swordsman of the class. And so, without tremor or apprehension, I stood there and fought, for Aimee's sake and for my own life, parrying his mighty strokes with little difficulty, though the shock as I caught his heavy blade told on my arm, so long unused to sword play. I made no effort to strike. So swift was his attack and so vicious that I preferred the defensive, well knowing that eventually he would tire. At intervals I taunted him, using all the German terms of scorn and contumely that I could call to mind. His anger was terrible. Great beads of sweat formed on his brow and rolled down his cheeks. His eyes protruded, his mouth opened, his breath came faster. We moved around the room, advancing, retreating, sidestepping, neither obtaining any advantage, though I was certain that my play was superior to his.

The innkeeper fled in terror at the first clash, and we had the big room to ourselves. The orderly stood to one side, encouraging his Colonel. Now and then we rested momentarily, The orderly rushed to the door shouting for help. Weary and trembling though I was, I knelt by Griesman's side, and, thrusting my hand into the inner pocket of his coat, drew out a flat pocketbook and a bundle of letters. As I rose to my feet the six troopers burst into the room with drawn sabres. I was not ready for a fight at such odds, but I appeared to be in for it. At the back of the room a narrow, enclosed stairway led to the upper story. A heavy door barred the entrance, the lower step jutting into the room. It was the only place for a stand, and I made for it on the run, the troopers after me.

Bracing my back against the door I awaited their rush. The first I split down through the skull, and his brains splattered over the men behind, whereat they retreated, staring sullenly at their dead comrade. They were heavily built, and powerful, with smooth-shaven, determined faces. I knew that I could not hold out against them. But that they might not even suspect my fear I shouted at them in derision:

"Come on, come on, cowards."

Another made at me, sparring cautiously. I caught the point of his sabre with my own and sent it whirling over his head. But my arm was tired. My sabre turned in my grip and I could but smash him in the face with the flat of my blade. He fell back upon the others with a shriek of pain.

I was weak from my tremendous exertions. A great weariness came over me, and for a moment my head swam. How could I hope to continue the uneven struggle! The troopers whispered among themselves and then advanced slowly, spreading out to disconcert me. I gripped my sword and set my teeth for a final effort. Aimee's name was on my lips. I felt that it was the end. At that instant the front door was smashed in, and, God be thanked! Fleischmann's great bulk loomed up before us. I shouted to him and he rushed forward, bellowing like an angry bull.

That he was unarmed made no difference to this stout-hearted giant. That I was in peril was the main thought. The troopers turned with uplifted sabres toward this unexpected menace. I groaned at thought of what might be, and gathered myself to help in the attack. But Fleischmann seized one of the heavy oaken chairs, whirled it above his head, and, with a great oath, let it fly into their midst. There was a confused mixture of legs and arms and sabres. They went down like nine pins, and, as they scrambled to their feet, cursing in rage and pain, he came in like a whirlwind, and, with his huge fists, beat them to the floor. One arose with ready sabre, a challenge on his lips. But it was his last word. Fleischmann caught him by the neck, shook him as he would a rat, and sent him whirling against the stone wall. He struck it head-on with a crack like that of a pistol shot, and fell limp, with a broken neck. The others lay where they had fallen, unconscious.

I descended from my narrow refuge and took my brave friend by the hand. "You have saved my life," I said. "I shall not forget."

Outside there was a clatter of hoofs. Through the open door we saw the terrified orderly gallop past, bound south. I knew that he would spread the alarm and that we must get away as soon as possible.

I found Aimee in an upper room, with her maid, as I had expected. I called to her and she came to me with a sob. "Oh, my Jaime, my lion-hearted, take me away from that beast," she cried, and fell fainting in my arms.

A few minutes later we climbed into our big car. Aimee, weak and pale, but inexpressibly happy, was curled up in one of the rear seats, wrapped in rugs and blankets. Fleischmann and I were by no means comfortable in mind, for there was the Kaiser's terrible anger to be faced the next day. Yet I felt that with the documents in my pockets I could turn the tables; and, since mademoiselle was innocent of offense, things were not so bad after all. So we swept on through the moonlight toward Bethel. We did not know that even then the Emperor had learned, by telephone from the orderly, of Griesman's death; and that a detail had been sent to arrest me and, upon resistance, to shoot me on the spot.

(To be continued next week.)



"HE STAGGERED BACK AND FELL."

came down on hands and feet, like a cat. A moment later we were off again, at full speed.

But forty minutes had passed when I saw, far away to the southeast, a flutter of white high in the trees. It was the balloon case—the remnants of La Jaune—and I knew we were near the end of our run.

The infantry guard at the gate recognized my uniform and saluted as we swept through the gates. At the porte-cochere I set the brake, leaped from the car and rushed into the chateau, my sword clanking ominously behind me.

There was no change in the appearance of the rooms, save that they were deserted. The tables were still littered with papers. Blankets lay upon the cots just as they had been thrown back when the sleepers arose. It seemed a dead place; yet with a great hope in my heart that I might find Aimee there I passed quietly through the carpeted parlors and on to the small family dining-room beyond, which had been reserved for the Emperor's private apartment.

I threw back the heavy curtain at the doorway. A man stood within. He had risen suddenly to his feet from a chair by a small table on which lay papers and maps left by the Emperor. He of which sat Griesman and his orderly, busily talking. The innkeeper came forward with a smile of welcome. I waved him aside and turned to Griesman, who looked up with a sneer.

"Ah, Herr Adams, so you have come for the lady?"

"I have come for Mademoiselle Lagunay," I replied. "I wish to see her at once."

He broke out into a mocking laugh, in which the others joined. "Well, so you shall, so you shall see her, presently, perhaps. But you must know that she is a prisoner of war—my prisoner."

"She is to be released," I said, hotly. "I heard from the Emperor your report. It is said that she aided the spy, Latour, to escape. You will prove it or release her."

Griesman took the time deliberately to draw from his pocket a cigar and to light it before he spoke. He knew that I was burning with impatience and anger. Leaning back and speaking through a cloud of smoke he made my heart leap with delight.

"There is nothing in the charge, so far as it relates to mademoiselle, for which I am glad, since my regard for her is very—tender, I may say."

He paused to take in the full effect of watching each other like hawks; then up and at it again, back and forth, cut and slash, thrust and parry, until it seemed to me that all my life long I had been doing this thing, and that I should continue until the end of time.

At last my anger rose again. I twisted his sword to one side and pricked him beneath the arm. "That for a hint," I cried. "I shall press less lightly the next time. Put down your sword and deliver the lady to me or you shall die, traitor."

The word struck home. For answer he cursed me, and came in with a great sweeping stroke that would have cut me in two had it reached its mark. But I stooped, caught his blade near my hilt, and with a strong upward lift and throw put him off his guard. And, though it was unwise, considering my uncertain status with the Emperor, I was too far gone with hate and with desperation to recede. My sword came down with a heavy, drawing stroke. It grazed the side of his head, slicing off an ear. It bit deep into the muscles of his thick, corded neck. It struck the collar bone, shattered it, and turned inward. And as he staggered back and fell, carrying down table and chair, his blood spurted to the low ceiling and I knew that my work was well done.

A WOMAN OPPOSING EXTENSION OF SUFFRAGE TO WOMEN.

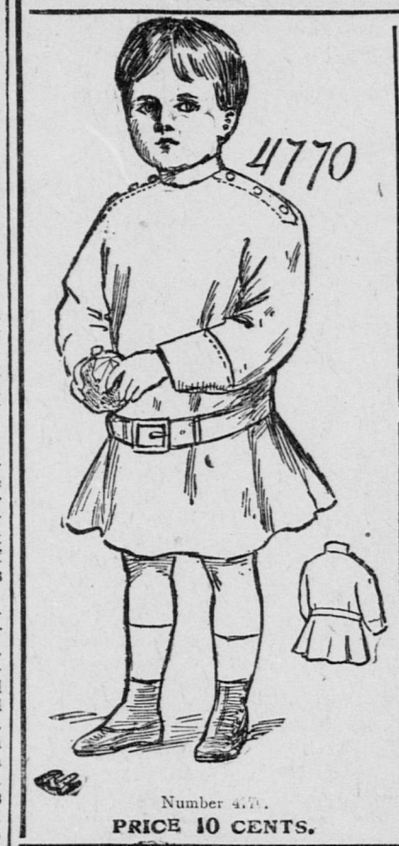
Mrs. Caroline F. Corbin of Chicago, has served notice on Chairman Lessing Rosenthal of the city's new charter convention committee on municipal elections, that there are women who are opposed to the extension of the franchise to women. Mrs. Corbin is president of the Illinois Association opposed to the Extension of Sufferage to women. She has published many books, most of them upon social questions, and is a contributor to many



MRS. CAROLINE F. CORBIN.

magazines. Her first important work as a leader of her sex, was, in the foundation of the Association for the Advancement of Women. The most recent book which she has brought out is "A Women's Philosophy of Love," published in 1892. Mrs Corbin opposes woman's sufferage, on the ground that it threatens home life and is an adjunct to Socialism.

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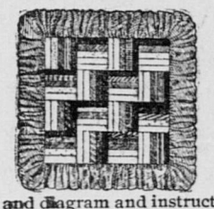


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QUEEN OF FLOWERS.

Theme of the Poet and the Artist—the Rose.

GUY ELLIOTT MITCHELL.

Roses—queens of the American flower garden!

The increasing tendency of people to patronize the rural sections, and the steadily increasing love for flowers, with the impulse to cultivate the small garden found in the city and the rural homes brings into prominence the flower of kings and of favorites—and of the humblest menial—the rose.

It is astonishing what varied types in nature there are of this flower, and how world-wide is its distribution. Wild roses are found from frigid Lapland to tropic India. The rose has the honor of being the first cultivated flower. For a long time it was a rare possession, but with the general and active love of nature that is a marked characteristic of the present times much his been learned about the culture of flowers in general, and of the rose in particular, and its special requirements are better understood.

While verandas and trellises of country homes may have their honeysuckles, and lilacs may bloom in abundance, nothing excels in beauty or fragrance the climbing roses when in their gorgeous and glorious bloom. There is no flower beset with more difficulties to grow, yet its cultivation is increasing. The harder it is to produce a beautiful thing the more highly it is prized.

Most Important Groups.

Roses of to-day are of complex lineage, for old and new species have been crossed and recrossed until now our cultivated roses are divided into more than thirty general groups. The most important of these are: Moss, Rugosa, Hybrid Teas, Persian roses and a few June roses among the stiff, upright growing sorts of medium to tall growth; Polyanthus, upright but dwarf, and Teas, of low or half recumbent habit. The latter, by some classifiers, are again sub-divided into China, Bourbon, etc., of which classes the teas and hybrid teas are the most beautiful. They bloom longer than other types, hence they have been most widely grown.

For colder climates the hybrid perpetuals are a most valuable class, being generally hardier and larger bloomers, though they do not bloom so



THE GOLDEN ETOILE DE LYON.

long as the teas. These have been obtained by crossing the French and Damask roses with the China rose.

Roses are propagated by cuttings, by budding, grafting and layering. All varieties will not root equally well from cuttings and layers, and budding is largely done.

The budding roses have to be carefully watched, for being started on strong brier and Manetti roots they are quite apt to throw out shoots from their own roots which are vigorous and soon overcome and run out the bud. They may be readily discerned when they do come out, for their leaves and wood are of a different character from that of the bud, the wood being covered with fine, prickly spines and the leaves being seven in number of three serrations instead of five, as in most of the budded kinds.

Budded roses should be planted deep so that the bud is at least three inches below the surface of the soil, when there will be less trouble from the suckers. The roots should be examined, and any eyes or buds that are starting upon them should be carefully taken out.

Roses must have good air and plenty of it, without being too much exposed; hence an elevated situation is better than one that is lower or stagnant. They should not, however, be exposed to too violent winds, for the foliage cannot stand whipping.

Sometimes the protection of a clump of trees is sought, but unless the plants are set well away from them they will be robbed of plant food by the roots of the trees. To take advantage of this kind of protection the roses should be set twenty-five feet further away from the trees than the latter's height.

The protection of buildings should be avoided, for so completely do these stop the circulation of air that mildew and blights follow from sheltered locations of this character. There are, however, exceptions to this rule, for sometimes in an elevated position there will be suitable circulation of air even close to a building. This depends largely upon the prevailing winds and the exposure of the locality.

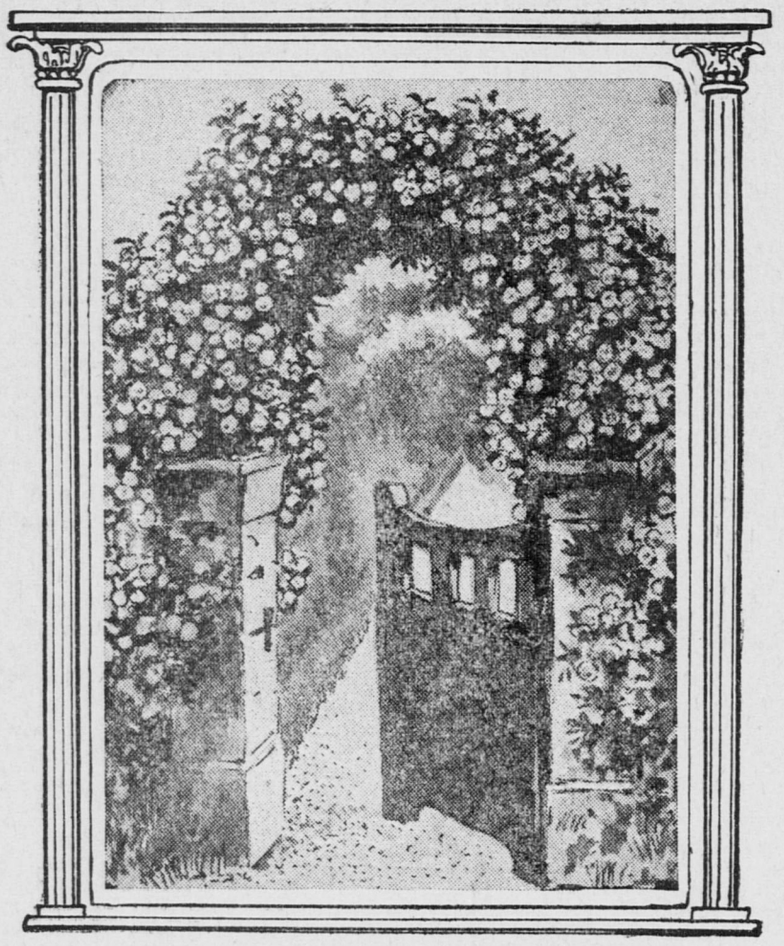


THE QUEEN BEATRICE—ONE OF THE NEWEST ROSES.

The hot noonday sun is very hard upon the blossoms, and if the rose bed could be so located as to get a shadow cast from a clump of trees for two hours after noon such a location would be ideal.

The greatest pleasure to be derived from flowers is to have them for the freest possible use and to give to friends and others who may otherwise not be able to have them.

The soil needs to be well suited and properly prepared. For hybrid perpetuals a heavy soil is better, one that has some portion of clay in its composition. The rose requires for its best development a cool, moist soil, and for this reason the heavier type is better, carrying as it does a large amount of moisture, and being also a little lower in temperature.



THE OLD FASHIONED MARY WASHINGTON ROSE.

The teas and hybrid teas will do better in a little lighter soil of the loam type, but for either class there must be perfect drainage.

Have Your Soil Rich.

The soil can hardly be made too rich. Well composted manure should be worked down deep into the bottom of the bed or of the rows if they are not in the latter form. This should be cow manure, as that is of a cooler nature and better suited to the requirements of the plant. Horse manure is too heating and will injure the roots if used in large quantities. Liquid manure used in a diluted form once a week after the buds are formed will be of great value in getting the finest blooms and the longest bud development. Good wood dirt is excellent.

Fine, strong plants, set while entirely dormant, should give a satisfactory quantity of flowers the first summer. In planting, the tops should be cut down to two or three buds.

Many fail at this point to prune close enough. On well grown plants there is usually too much wood left. The desire to obtain blossoms the first summer is so great that frequently the entire top is left to grow, which is too much for the root to support.

The reverse should be done, for by close pruning the few buds left will develop into strong, vigorous shoots that will produce buds, and only by this practice can they be surely obtained.

A good general rule to follow in pruning is to cut severely all teas, hybrid teas and kinds that do not make strong growth, and to cut all strong growing kinds moderately. The more luxuriant a bush grows the less pruning will be required, but the weakest growing kinds require the severest pruning.

While florists have their own way of propagating roses, amateurs usually get a start of everblooming roses either from cuttings of the blooming wood, or from cuttings of mature wood rooted during winter while in a semi-dormant condition. The latter is the surest method for the inexperienced flower grower.

How to Grow Cuttings.

How can you root summer cuttings? Make a 4 or 5-inch cutting of a rose branch that is coming into bloom, or is just through blooming. Cut just below an eye, leaving a small "heel" or strip of bark attached. Trim off the lower set of leaves even with the wood. Leave the end leaf entire and trim the leaf or two remaining, back to the first pair of leaflets. Insert these cuttings in wet sand up to the last eye. Put them in the window and keep constantly damp until they root, which should be in from 3 to 4 weeks. Teas root easily by this method.

To root from semi-dormant wood: About the beginning of autumn, September in the North, October in the South, take your cuttings. Several may be made from one cane, as pretty well ripened wood roots after this method as well as any. Make the cuttings about 6 inches long. Cut just below an eye, making a slanting cut, and trim off the lower leaves. Now dig a hole by the parent bush. Put a handful of sand at the bottom if you have it, and put in your cuttings, setting them one inch apart and firming the earth very solidly about them. Only about an inch of the upper stem should project above the ground. Put a glass fruit jar over the cuttings, sinking the jar well into the ground, then bank up the earth a couple of inches around the can. Let the cuttings, jar and all, rigidly alone until spring is well advanced. It will be found then that nearly every cutting has rooted. This plan seems to be a success wherever it is tried, North, South, East or West. Nearly all hybrid teas and perpetuals root well in this way. So do moss, memorial and rambler roses.

In the culture of roses the greatest trials and disappointments are met with in the insects that persistently attack them and of which there are many. One of the first in the early summer is the green fly or aphis.

How to Kill the Aphis.

This will be discovered on the tips of the bushes and also upon the buds and about their stems. The insects suck the sap from these tender parts and greatly check the growth and development of the buds. Dusting with hellebore will keep them in check, or they may be sprayed with one pound of caustic potash whale oil soap dissolved in eight gallons of water. This is easy work.

One of these insects will be the progenitor of over 5,000 million descendants at the end of five generations, which makes the discovery and prompt treatment of the first ones highly important.

The leaf roller is another enemy that rolls up the leaves and also works upon the buds, eating small holes in the ends.

Then there are other caterpillars, the young of moths and butterflies, that feed upon the foliage and also upon the buds. These should be hand picked or crushed, as it is difficult to reach them after they have protected themselves by the folding of the leaves.

The rose bug or rose chafer is a small brown beetle that appears in June and usually in large numbers. The eggs are laid in the soil, generally in light or sandy land; they are not often troublesome in heavy soil.

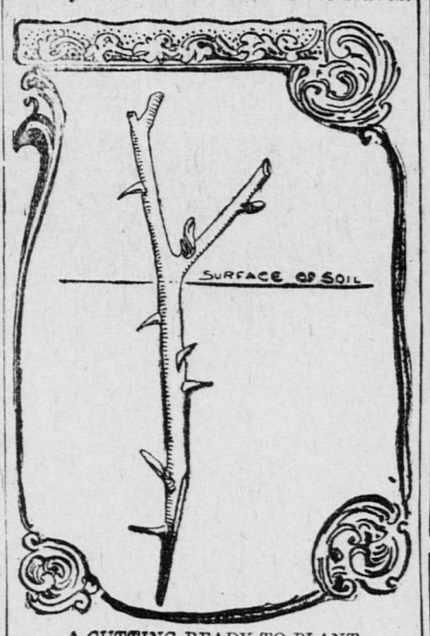
Paris green and other poisons do not have much effect upon them. Arsenate of lead, when used in strong solutions (two and a half ounces to a gallon), will keep them quite well in check, but this material discolors the foliage.

In the early morning, when the bugs are somewhat dormant, they may be picked off by hand, or knocked into a pan of kerosene held underneath the branches. This is a most difficult pest to control. It will also attack grapes and other fruits.

The rose slug is the larva of the saw fly, which comes out of the ground in May. The female deposits eggs in cuts made in the leaves. The eggs hatch in about twelve days after they are laid.

They are a soft-bodied insect similar to the snail, and may be readily destroyed by dusting with hellebore or by the whale oil soap spray. They soon seriously injure the foliage if not kept in check.

Another very troublesome insect and enemy of the rose is the rose hopper or thrips. These are small, white flies that come in swarms, and they work mainly on the under side of the leaves.



A CUTTING READY TO PLANT.

They will fly off when you are attempting to treat them.

The white grub is another parasite upon roses, the list of which is becoming somewhat formidable. This grub comes from eggs deposited in the ground by the June bug or May beetle.

After pairing, the male dies, when the female bores down in the soil, depositing her eggs from six to eight inches deep. The small white grubs which are hatched from these live upon the grass roots or the roots of other plants.

In making up the soil for the rosebed sods frequently put in the bottom to decompose have these grubs in them, and as they live in the grub form for three years, they frequently eat the roots of the roses, causing them to wither and often to die. On the first discovery of a wilting plant the soil should be dug over to find the grubs.

Toads Are Friends.

There are no better friends to have in the garden than the toads. If they could be protected and encouraged to live there they would eradicate many of the grubs and cutworms that do so much damage to garden plants.

The great enemy of the toad is the small boy. Bands of schoolboys have been known to go out, and in a single day, kill as many as 300 of these useful animals. The boys regard this as innocent sport, being untaught and not knowing that the toad is a most valuable insect destroyer.

To the lovers of the rose, these difficulties in its culture, great as they are, are not altogether too discouraging. They rather incite to greater energy and determination to overcome them, knowing that eternal vigilance is the price to be paid to win and to enjoy this queen and most beautiful of all flowers.

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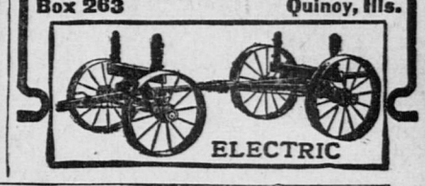
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What the County Pays for Supplies.

We give below the price list of the different articles required by the county, both at the hospital and court house buildings, as contained in the proposals of the successful bidders, who were awarded contracts at the recent meeting of the board of supervisors. This list has not heretofore been published in any county paper for a number of years past:

PROVISIONS—E. GINOCCHIO.

Flour per. bbl.	4 30
Potatoes No 1—per 100 lb.	1 10
Oat meal per 25 lb. sack	85
Corn meal 25 lb. sack	60
Rice S I 100 lb	4 00
Maccaroni No 1—12 lb box	40
Costa Rica coffee	10
Japan Tea 4½ lb. box	1 25
English breakfast tea 3 lb box	25
Cane sugar lb	5
Granulated sugar lb 5½c	
Syrup Cal, 5 gal keg	1 75
Butter roll or sq. per lb.	20
Butter Firkin, N T & R	20
Baking Powder 5 lb	1 50
Beans 100 lb last year's bayo	3
Beans and peas last years lb 2 1-2c	
Cider vinegar gal.	15
Condensed milk eagle brand doz	1 75
Port wine No 1— gal	90
Soup plates large, doz	90
Ground Barley lb 1¼c	
Soda crackers large box lb 6 1-2c	
Corn 100 lb	1 25
Bran 100 lb	1 00
Pearl barley lb	5
Dried apples lb	5
Dried pears lb	4
Dried peaches lb	5
Dried prunes lb	4
Bacon, Cal L M lb	10
Ham 12 lb cover No 1 lb	12
Salt 100 lb	1 00
Ground pepper, 5 lb can	70
Whole pepper, per lb	13
Tobacco, lb	38
Star tobacco, lb	42
Smoking tobacco J B Pace, lb	55
Codfish boneless, lb 4 1-2c	
Candles, per box	2 00
Soap, 100 lb or equal	3 75
Sand soap, 50 lb	2 00
Castile soap, lb	7
Extract lemon, 16 oz bottle	50
Extract vanilla, 16 oz	50
Cinnamon, lb	15
Cheese Cal., lb	10
Oysters, 2 lb can doz	2 00
All tables fruits 1-2 gal, doz	1 50
Tomatoes, large doz	80
Corn, large doz	90
Peas large, doz	90
Washington powder, lb	10
Sal soda, lb	2
Brooms, doz	1 75
Mops, 1-2 doz or less	2 25
Mustard, ground 2 1-2 lb can	30
Jamaica ginger, pts	25
Matches, gross	25
Coal oil, Elaine, 10 gals	2 25
Pipes, clay, gross	35
Olive oil, gal cans	1 75
Wash boards, 1-2 doz	1 00
Blueing, lb	10
Stove blacking	5
Chocolate	18
Flaxseed	5
Vaseline, bot	5
Beef extract, can	35
Catsup, bot	10
Eggs, fresh ranch, doz	20
Ginger, lb can	10
Sage, lb can	10
Tapioca	5
Ammonia, large bottie	10
Dinner plates 7 in, doz	90
Cups and saucers, no handle	1 25
Knives and forks, com	1 25
Canned corn beef, doz	1 50
Liquor	1 50
Shoe blacking box	5
Germea, pkg	20
Note and letter paper,	60 to 2 00
Envelopes 1-6 to 9	40 to 70
Twine ball	5
Turpentine, gal	90
Paint, lb	1 25
Nails, lb	4
Ax handles, doz or less	2 25
Saw files	75
Tin cups, each	5
Fruit jars, doz	50
Boilers	1 00
Tea or coffee, pots	50
Paint brushes	25

STATIONERY—U. S. Gregory.

Legal cap, 16 lb	$3 25
Foolscap, ream	3 25
Bill cap, do.	3 25
No 2 legal cap, ream	0 50
Do. billcap and foolscap	0 50
Letter cap, 12 lb	2 50
Do. second quality	0 50
Note paper, best 5 lb	2 00
Do. second quality	0 50
Manilla legal tablets, doz	1 50
Ink, blue black, qt	0 55
Carmine ink, qt	1 00
Library paste, quart	0 50
Sanford's photo paste, bot	1 00
Ink eraser	0 35
Mucilage qt	0 50
Pens—Gillot's 404, gross	0 50
Do, 303	0 30
Do. Easterbrook & Co	0 40
Do, falcon pens	0 65
Do, oblique No 1, gross	0 75
Do, Blackstone pens	1 00
Leonard's ball pointed pens	1 00
R R pens gross	0 50
Glucium pens	1 25
Spencerian double elastic	0 50
Pencils—Graphic Co 2 artic gross	2 75
Faber's round gilt, gross	3 60
Dixon's graphic pencils, doz	0 35
Eagle hexagon rubber	0 95
Dixon's operator's No 300, gross	3 75
American Pencil Co, sott medium	1 00
Do. No 2	1 00
H S Crocker recorder pencil	4 50
Kohinoor copying ink pencil doz	1 20
Tracing cloth, yard	0 50
Dennison's gummed seals, box	0 30
Challenge eyelets, doz boxes	3 60
Eyelet press, each	4 50
Mucilage reservoirs, each	0 20
Envelopes, No 1 6's XXX pr M	1 75
Do, No 9	2 00
Ditto, 10-14	4 00
Do. 6's, second	0 50
Ditto 9's	1 00
Ditto, 10-14	1 75
Rubber bands, 20 off list price	
Steel erasers, each 25c	
Eye shades, each 5c to 25c	
Rulers, rubber, each	10
Rulers, wood, each	05
Ostrich feather dusters	25
Letter trays, each	25
Faber's I & P eraser rubber, doz	50
Rubber penholders, doz	75
Com nickle tip penholders, doz	25
Fountain inkstand, each	1 00
Yale inkstands	50
Common inkstands	10
Falcon tiles, each	75
Paste brushes, No 1, each	10
Blotting paper, 120 lb, ream	12 80
Reporters' note books	35
Sponges, sheep's wool, lb	1 00
Linen typewriter paper 12 pr c off	
Royal typewriter carbon, box	3 00
Smith Prem typewriter ribbons	1 00
Toilet paper, doz pkg	1 00

CLOTHING—L. J. GLAVINOVICH.

Crash toweling, yd	5
Blankets 5x6 wool	2 05
Brogans, pair	75
Shoes, pair	1 00
Boots, pair	1 50
Overalls blue denim, 9 oz	50
Pants, wool	75
Pants, cotton	75
Overshirts, wool	75
Overshirts, cotton	45
Undershirts, merino	25
Undershirts, flannel	45
Drawers, merino	25
Drawers, flannel	25
Jumpers, blouses, blue demin 9 oz	50
Sox, wool colored	75
Sox, cotton colored	65
Hats, wool	25
Hats, straw	15
Sheeting, 6x4x9x4 Unbleached per yd 6x4 25c, 9x4 27½c	
Pillow casing 5x4 yd	20
Pillows, wool	50
Cotton handkerchief red, doz	50
Cotton flannel, yd	6
White shirts assorted sizes per dz	4 00
Suspenders, dz	1 25
Thread black or white any size, dz	50
Marysville flannel undershirts	1 00
Oil cloth per yd, best	1 00
Leather slippers, pair	50
Carpet slipper, pair	75
Table linen, yd	20
Bedspreads, each	60
Mattresses, best each	2 25
Muslin, yd	08
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Calico, yd	05

California Names and Their Significance.

A number of school children have recently asked the Sentinel to explain the significance of the names of the several counties of California. Not having the authority at hand we wrote to J. L. Gillis, librarian, of the State Library at Sacramento, for the information, and have received the following reply, which we recommend the readers of the Sentinel to clip and preserve. Mr Gillis writes that he finds the following concerning the subject in Tarr & McMurrey's supplementary volumne on California:

"Geographical names in California are derived mainly from three sources: Spanish, Indian and English. In the calendar of the early missionaries each day was sacred to one of the saints and so they named new places according to the name of the saint on whose day the places were reached or discovered.

The names of the male saints begin with 'san,' of the female with 'santa.' Thus we have the following names:

San Benito, St. Benedict.
San Bernardino, St. Bernard.
San Buenventura, St. Bonaventure.
San Diego, St James.
San Francisco, St. Francis.
San Joaquin, St. Jochim.
San Luis Obispo, St. Louis Bishop.
San Mateo, St. Matthew.
Santa Barbara, St. Barbara.
Santa Clara, St. Clara.
Santa Cruz, Holy Cross.

Many places were named from some characteristic feature or incident:—

Alameda, Popular Grove, public park.
Calaveras, Skulls.
Contra Costa, Opposite coast.
Del Norte, of the north.
El Dorado, golden land.
Fresno, ash tree.
Los Angeles, the angels.
Mariposa, Butterfly.
Merced, mercy.
Monterey King's mountain or King.
Placer, gold bearing gravel.
Plumas, feathers.
Sacramento, the Sacrament.
Solano, east wind.
Tulare, place covered with tules.
Ventura, venture, risk.
Sierra, saw.

The following names were served from old Spanish families:

Amador.
Mendocino.

The following are some of the many Indian names. The most of them are names of tribes:

Inyc.
Colusa.
Marin, an Indian chief.
Mono.
Shasta, stone house, cave.
Siskiyou.
Sonoma, valley of the moon.
Stanislaus, an Indian chief.
Tuolumne.
Yolo, rush covered marsh.
Yuba, is said to be a corruption of the Spanish for "grapes."

The Spanish names are chiefly confined to the coast ranges and the southern part of the state. The names in the Sierra Nevada and Klamath Mountains and the Great Valley were mostly given after the American came.

Among places named for Americans are Sutter, Kern, Lassen, Humboldt. These men were either early residents of the state or explorers.

The following are taken from Drake's "California Names:"

Alpine, high land where it snows.
Madera, wood.
Orange, raising oranges.
Nevada, white with snow.
Tehama, low land.

Kings county was named by the Legislature, probably after the Kings river. Glenn county was probably named after the Glenn family, who owned large tracts of land in the vicinity. Riverside was also made and named by the Legislature.—Hanford Sentinel.

Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington D. C. May 5, 1906.

Speaking of the psychological moment the report of the Bureau of Corporation on the Standard Oil Company and the message of the president transmitting the same to congress, came at such a moment if anything ever did. Just at the moment when the two sides are lining up for a vote on that rate bill and when that measure is fighting for its integrity if not for its very life, the report on Standard Oil is a veritable bomb in the hands of the administration. The report has been the sensation of the week in Washington, and commissioner Garfield has made the reputation of a lifetime in rendering it.

Besides the cold, official statement of the report, the most insistent clamor of the papers and of the magazines seems tame. For this is official while the other is an unofficial arraignment. Accompanying the report is the message of the president saying that the report alone would prove that the passage of an effective rate bill is an absolute necessity. But the president goes farther. He recommends the passage of the free alcohol bill for the same reason and the retention of the government title to coal and oil lands in the public domain, the latter measure being as all opponents of the administration will be sure to claim, a long step in the direction of socialism. But the report of the Bureau of Corporation is there to show that the recommendation is a much needed one.

The report on the Standard Oil Company is a lengthy document, but the commissioner of corporations sums up his conclusions rather briefly. They are somewhat as follows:

The investigation has disclosed the existence of numerous flagrant discriminations on the part of the railroads in favor of the Standard Oil Company. With comparatively few exceptions, such as the large oil concerns in California, the Standard has been the sole beneficiary of such discriminations In almost every section of the country that company has been found to enjoy some unfair advantages over its competitors and some of the discriminations affect enormous areas. Discrimination in the transportation of oil embraces a variety of forms some of the most important of which may be said to be.

Secret and semi-secret rebates.

Discrimination in the open arrangement of rates. Discrimination in the treatment of private tank cars."

It is stated that the railroad discriminations discovered by the Bureau of Corporations netted the Standard a profit of $750,000 a year on its freight business. This was bad enough, but it was only a drop in the bucket compared to the enormous advantage that this discrimination enabled the Standard to exercise in squeezing the last cent out of the consumers all over the country. The report states that out of 26,000,000 barrels of oil refined annually in this country, the Standard handles 23,000,000. It will thus be seen that there are only a few scattered localities, and these as a rule close to the crude oil centers and with a market in easy reach, that are what might be called "competitive areas." They are very limited in extent. In all the other great territories, competition has been killed by the ruthless system of under selling, spying and railroad discrimination on which the Standard has been built up, and which its vast wealth enables it to practice. In the non competitive areas the price of oil is from three to five cents higher than in the competitive areas. Since the fair profit on a gallon of refined oil is half a cent, it is easy to see the vast revenue that the company has been able to exact from the public.

The method of discrimination enumerated above are not the only ones that the report charges the company with practicing. It habitually missbills goods, has the freight charges made out in the central office of the railroad companies so that there is no telling how much oil has been transported for a given price, uses the state rates pieced together to defeat the small power that the interstate commerce commission would otherwise have over it and uses all sorts of secret and peculiar methods in getting at its one object, an unfair advantage over its competitor.

In this connection the president says that the danger of governmental control stifling individual initiative is as nothing to the stifling the individual initiative receives from the giant corporations which uses their wealth and power to kill all competition. In his message accompanying the report, he says:

"The argument is sometimes advanced against conferring on some governmental body the power of supervision and control over interstate commerce that to do so tends to weaken individual initiative. Investigations such as this concisely disproved any such allegaton. On the other hand the proper play for individual initiative can only be found in such government supervision as will curb those monopolies that crush out all individual initiative. The railroad itself without such government aid cannot protect the interest of its own stockholders as against one of these great corporations, loosely known as trusts."

In connection with the harm that the corporations of the Standard sort have done the country, the president further says that the action of the government in denying the railroads the right of combination in order to prevent them from doing unlawful things, has reacted in rendering them unable to protect themselves against the unlawful demands of such monopolies as the Standard. He says in concluding his message.

"Though not bearing upon the question of railroad rates, there are two measures, the consideration of which is imperatively suggested by the submission of this report. The Standard Oil Company has largely by unfair and unlawful methods crushed out home competition. It is highly desirable that an element of competition should be introduced by the passage of some such law as that which has already passed the house, putting alcohol, for use in the arts and manufactures, on the free list. Further more the time has come when no more coal or oil lands held by the government either upon the public domain or on the land owned by the Indian tribes should be alienated. The fee to such lands should be kept in the United States government whether or not the profits arising from it are to be given to any Indian tribe and the lands should be leased only on such terms and for such periods as will enable the government to keep entire control thereof."

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Itching, blind, bleeding, protruding piles. Duggists are authorized to refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

Jordan's Theory of Earthquake.

President Jordan of Stanford university, which was so terribly shaken up by the recent earthquake, ascribes the disturbance to a slipping of the Sierra Morena mountain chain from 3 to 6 feet along the line of a geologic fault. This chain forms the backbone of the peninsula of San Francisco, and along its base for forty miles is a narrow valley. Jordan says that on April 18 the old fault reopened and cracked the surface of the earth the entire length of the valley, causing the mountain to slip toward the north.

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Assessor's Notice.

The county assessor hereby announces that he will be at his office in Jackson, from now on for the purpose of assessing taxable property, and receiving statements from property-holders.

J. MARCHANT,
County Assessor.

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Glass from pure quartz can be heated to 1000 degrees C. without softening, is not cracked by sudden changes of temperature, and is otherwise of great value for scientific and other purposes. It is prepared with great difficulty, however, the quartz apparatus now in use having been built up by piecing single crystals together by means of the oxyhydrogen blowpipe. When a quantity of crystals is fused the mass is made opaque by air bubbles, which cannot be removed, and varied experiments have made it evident that clear glass is not likely to be obtained by direct fusion at atmospheric pressure. An effort to solve the problem by other means has been made at the Carnegie Institution with fair success. The quartz, in a graphite crucible, is first heated to 2000 degrees or more, to produce quartz vapor enough to drive out the air from between the grains, then a pressure of 500 pounds or more is quickly applied and the temperature is lowered to perhaps 1800 degrees for half an hour, when heat and pressure are slowly withdrawn.

Raising the temperature of a bare platinum wire from 800 degrees C. to 820 degrees more than doubles its brightness, while doubling the temperature of a white-hot body is estimated to increase the luminous intensity 4000 times. With this in mind, Adolf Herz, a German, has passed an electric current through an Auer glower of metal ovides heated by a gas-flame, and has thus considerably raised the temperature. The result is an extraordinary increase in luminous efficiency.

By means of ergograph measurements, M. Charles Ferre has found that one-tenth more work can be done standing than sitting, but that the greater intensity of effort during a long period in the standing position is followed at the end by more rapid fatigue.

In the "autocrate," a novel French touring map, the road being traveled is shown upon a band of paper, which is mounted on the dashboard of the motor-car, and by automatic unrolling indicates the exact position of the car at any moment. It is especially useful at night, while at present high speed sign boards are not easily read even in daytime. The scale of the map is sufficiently large to make clear the exact point of the route reached, and the chauffeur can read ahead for five miles, thus being able to fix in mind all obstacles, turns, descents, etc , long before they are reached. At night the chart is always lighted.

The peculiar substance known as asbestos, which was regarded as valueless a century ago, is now in demand for many purposes. It is made into roofing felt, cement, theater curtains and various heat resisting articles, and has been recently spun into a light and fairly strong thread. Even ropes, with or without steel cores, are made from it for firemen. A new and rather surprising application is for army stockings, which have been shown to be less irritating to the feet of soldiers on the march than other stockings, and the war department of Austria is considering their general adoption.

About ten species of "vegetable sponges" are now cultivated in the warmer parts of Africa and Asia, esespecially in Algeria. The fruit is edible before maturity, but on ripening the pulp separates from the fibrous material, which then becomes an excellent substitute for real sponge for the toilet, bath-room and many other purposes. The Algerian sponges are in large demand in Paris.

Fog dissipation by electric discharges has proven more effective when the fog contains dust or smoke than when it is water only, the solid particles seeming to become charged and to be then repelled, precipitating particles of vapor with which they collide. With a bundle of spikes as radiator, a space of some yards can be cleared in a few seconds.

Why the teeth of some people decay early while those of others continue sound throughout a long life is a problem that appears to have been only imperfectly solved. A European investigator, Dr. C. Risa, has lately analyzed the saliva of 219 children averaging 13 years of age, and has confirmed the idea that there is a relation between the alkalinity of the saliva and dental caries. A highly alkaline saliva ensures good teeth. He has made many experiments to determine how an acid or slightly alkaline saliva may be made decidedly alkaline, and has proven that a diet containing much lime has a marked influence and does much to keep the teeth in perfect condition.

Cheap oxygen is the one important product thus far obtained from liquid air, for which such extravagant prophecies have been made. As the nitrogen and oxygen of the liquid air return to the gaseous state at different temperatures, it has proven to be possible to separate them by fractional distillation, and as the evaporation of the gases cools the air entering to be compressed in the apparatus, the process is very economical. An idea of this efficiency has lately been given by M. Georges Claude. His plant produces 1000 cubic metres of oxygen, with a purity of 96 to 98 per cent, in twenty-four hours, and the cost in France is only one-twentieth of that of oxygen from the electrolytic decomposition of water.

The electric arc in which titanium has been distilled has a temperature of about 3500 degrees C. Making allowance for uncertainty as to pressure in the solar atmosphere. M. Moissan concludes that points on the sun where titanium is seen in the solar spectrum to be volatilized must have a temperature between two estimates of sun heat already made—6590 degrees C., and 2000 degrees to 3000 degrees C. The probability is that the latter is nearer to the true heat of the sun than the former. This is very much lower than early estimates.

READ THIS.

MOST LIBERAL OFFER.

THE SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE HORROR

MOUNT VESUVIUS' ERUPTIONS AND THE WORLD'S GREAT DISASTERS GRAPHICALLY TOLD AND BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED

THIS BOOK, just from the press, is one that you want. The columns printed describing the destruction of San Francisco and its surrounding cities have not told half the story. Then the recent eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, destroying fair cities of Italy as it destoyed Pompeii and Herculaneum in 79 A. D., is fresh in every mind. Recounting faithfully other events, the books is a COMPLETE HISTORY of earthquahes, volcanoes and other great disasters that have brought sorrow and suffering to millions. This book, in beautiful cloth binding, is illustrated from photographic views of San Francisco and surrounding towns, taken immediately after the disaster, together with accurate views of Mt. Vesuvius and its surroundings. In fact every every event described, is thus illustrated. The book contains 400 pages, printed on good paper from new type, and will be a valuable addition to any library. Through our close arrangements with the most progressive of all weekly newspapers—THE WEEKLY INTER OCEAN — we offer you a year's subscription to the AMADOR LEDGER and the Weekly Inter Ocean and this book for only $2 90. Order to-day. Books will be delivered from the Amador Ledger office. If by mail 25c extra for postage must be added.

The subscription price of Ledger is	$2.50
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Total	$5.00
We furnish all for	$2.90

This is a strictly cash in advance proposition, open to new and old subscribers. Those in arrears can avail themselves of this offer by paying all arrearage and the above sum in advance.

LE DOUX CASE CONTINUED.

Accused Murderess Greatly Improved in Appearance Unconcerned.

Stockton Independent.

Just as the moping owl nightly complains to the moon, so are many people with unsatisfied, morbid curiosities complaining of the manner in which Mrs Emma Le Doux is flitted from jail to court in broad daylight, and within view of all without their being notified previously and thereby afforded an opportunity to scrutinize, if only for an instant, the person of the woman whose companionship with A. N. McVicar of Jamestown leaves her answerable for his mysterious death in the California lodging-house in this city some months ago.

It had been prearranged that the trial of Mrs Le Doux would have to be postponed by reason of the pending holidays consequent upon the destruction of San Francisco. The prosecution was unable to subpena its witnesses, while the court seemed powerless to issue a venire calling for jurors to qualify in the cause. Even if these obstacles could have been overcome, the court would be unable to hear the trial during a holiday. From all standpoints it was found meet and expedient to postpone the trial from May 22d to another time, and this was done yesterday morning.

Shortly before 10 o'clock sheriff Sibley secured the services of a hack and escorted Mrs Le Doux to the north entrance of the courthouse and there unconcernedly walked behind her as she made her way to the entrance of the corridors without attracting any attention, no person passing her even having a suspicion that the coveted object of their curiosity was so near at hand. Mrs Le Doux appeared later in Judge Nutter's department of the superior court, and was seated beside her attorneys, Charles Crocker of Jackson, and Charles H. Fairall of Stockton, her other attorney, H. R. McNoble, being absent from the proceedings.

Judge Nutter announced that he had been informed that Governor Pardee would probably announce that there would be no further holidays after the 31st day of May, and in consequence he would revoke the order setting the trial of Mrs Le Doux for May 22nd and re-set it for June 5th. An incident during the session was when attorney Fairall addressed the court by saying: "We take no part in these proceedings." Judge Nutter then asked if the defense had any objection to the continuance, and after a short consultation, the attorneys agreed upon a continuance of one week.

Attorney Crocker said that the prevailing holidays had affected his business in Jackson, and that he had important matters to take up just as soon as the courts resumed business, and he asked that the trial go over to June 12th. Judge Nutter informed him that the trial of Mrs Le Doux was also an important one, and must be disposed of at an early date, and therefore he would have to deny the request. It took but a few moments to adjust the whole affair and the case was ordered entered on the trial calendar for Tuesday, June 5th, at 10 o'clock. Judge Nutter said he believed the trial of the case would consume the greater part of the month of June.

Mrs Le Doux seemed very much unconcerned during the proceedings, and only once did she raise her eyes from the carpet. This was when assistant district attorney George F. McNoble entered the courtroom and took a seat alongside of district attorney Norton. As she looked at the official her face changed color and her countenance seemed to express her hatred of the attorney.

Those who have seen Mrs Le Doux upon her former appearances in court were able to notice a great contrast in her appearance between then and now. Life in the jail seems to have no wearing effect upon her, for she has not only improved in appearance, but has taken on much flesh. Her attire was neat and becoming. Her carriage is more defiant, and she is better able to control herself than at any time heretofore. The secrecy with which the proceedings were held yesterday was much to her advantage, for only eleven persons were in court to gaze upon her.

Both prosecution and defense are making every preparation for what will be without doubt one of the hardest legal and technical battles ever fought in the courts of San Joaquin county. Both sides have thrown down a gaunlet, and each has accepted. Judge Nutter announced yesterday for the benefit of the respective counsel that he would secure the services of court reporters C. E. Doan and Edgar Butters to report the case, the one in the morning, the other in the afternoon. This is done that a transcript of the testimony may be had of each day's proceedings, the reporter attending court in the morning transcribing notes in the afternoon, and the other reporter making his transcript in the morning.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

For horse blankets and everything in the saddle and harness line, see Piccardo's fine stock on Water street.

Lemons, oranges, and bananas constantly on hand at Nettle's Mkt.

Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge

Gives strength to men, women and children. At your druggist's.

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CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

Official Paper of Amador co.

FRIDAY..... MAY 18, 1906

No Anti-Convention Booster.

The Ledger, in pursuance of a policy always adhered to under its present management, will take no part in advocating the claim of any prospective candidate for nomination on the republican side before the meeting of the convention. We take it that it serves only to create dissension and division in the party ranks, to urge through the columns of a newspaper the claim of any one for consideration prior to the meeting of the representatives of the party that decides such issues. The republican party of Amador county is composed of intelligent men. The members in the different localities know better than the outsider the fitness and popularity of aspirants in their respective districts. We believe in the free and imtrammeled expression of the verdict of the majority on such matters, without political combines of any kind. When nominations are made in that way, the candidates are more likely to command the practically united support of the party than when the selection is made as the outcome of intrigue and wirepulling. We have the utmost confidence in the judgment of the party as a whole, when their verdict is expressed after an interchange of views and free from the influence of political manipulators. When a ticket is so made up, it is more likely to be solidly and enthusiastically supported, then when the nominees are dictated to suit the notions of a few. All the Ledger asks is that the candidates be honest, intelligent, capable men, and such they will unquestionably be if selected in the manner herein indicated. We may think this or that man would make the stronger candidate; we may have our preferences for other reasons. Such matters belong to the convention. They have no business to be paraded in the columns of the press beforehand, with the inevitable result of distraction and inharmony. We want to see a clean and strong ticket placed before the voters by the republicans this campaign. With a ticket so made up, there is no reason why it should not be elected straight through. We have the material from which to select such a list of candidates. We have the party adherents in sufficient force to elect the republican nominees. There is no more disposition to scratch on the republican than on the democratic side. All things being equal a republican can be counted upon to stand by his party nominees as loyally as a democrat. It is simply a question of meeting the standard of fitness from the view point of the individual voter. If the republican convention meets the requirements as well as the democratic nominating body, the republicans should win easily, as they are nummerally stronger. Amador is strongly republican in sentiment, and growing stronger with the lapse of time. The democratic party is without a living issue upon which to appeal to the voters. It is being ground down by the attrition of other political bodies, gradually but persistently sapping its vitality. Why, then, should the devotees of a back number organization—the shattered idol of a once powerful body—fill the public places in a republican stronghold like Amador county. If the republican convention will only meet the expectations of its friends this anomalous condition will be ended in the approaching campaign. Republicans will take their rightful places at the head of the table. Let us work together to that end, not only in convention, but before and after. Let us try what we can do when pulling together, and not what we can accomplish by pulling apart. The Ledger is not an advocate of standing by party nominees, simply because they are the party nominees, and regardless of their qualifications for office. We cannot afford to advocate the election of any one whom we believe is not a suitable man for the position sought. We place fealty to good government above the claim of mere partyism. All that republicans ask in this crisis, is "give us men that we can heartily support ourselves and recommend to the confidence and support of our friends."

The Red Flag Business.

D. Ramorino, as secretary of the Jackson Socialist Circle, publishes an advertisement in last week's Dispatch, attempting to justify the raising of the red flag in the socialist parade of two weeks ago, and taking exception to the article in the Ledger, concerning that unfurling of the crimson tanner in our community. The statement of facts, as published in the Ledger, is not disputed. The red flag was raised, with the American flag above. But it was not done to symbolize anarchy, or revolution, or anything of that kind. He says the red flag is a "standard of the socialistic circle. Every and all societies have their standard, and with it the national flag of the country. The partisans of a calm and law abiding political party" have adopted it as their standard. Such is the excuse given for the hoisting of this fiery ensign. We believe that not one-tenth of those who marched with it that day had any idea of its import. They did not know what impression it would leave upon the minds of the people in general. It may be permissible to adopt some innocent device in the way of a flag to indicate the ideas of an association—political religions or social. But the red flag conveys a distinctive meaning in all civilized countries. It is not the meaning given it by the Ledger, but the significance that attaches to it everywhere. Webster's dictionary defines the red flag as "a sign of defiance and invitation to battle." In other words it throws down the gauntlet of battle against society and government as now organized. With the American flag above and the red below, it meant in the popular mind, that those who marched under it assumed an attitude of defiance against the established government. Because it is so interpreted, the red flag was suppressed in other parts of the United States.

Ayer's

This falling of your hair! Stop it, or you will soon be bald. Give your hair some Ayer's Hair Vigor. The falling will stop, the hair will

Hair Vigor

grow, and the scalp will be clean and healthy. Why be satisfied with poor hair when you can make it rich?

"My hair nearly all came out. I then tried Ayer's Hair Vigor and only one bottle stopped the falling. New hair came in real thick and just a little curly."—MRS. L. M. SMITH, Saratoga, N. Y.

$1 00 a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

for

Thick Hair

Where the Misrepresentation Lies.

Two weeks ago the Ledger called attention to a list of donations published in the Dispatch of April 27, and claiming to be a complete list of subscriptions to that date, whereas many names of contributors were omitted therefrom. We said it conveyed a wrong impression, inasmuch as it carried the idea that only such persons whose names appeared therein were contributors up to the date of publication. At this the Dispatch of last week jumped stiff-legged, accusing the Ledger of deliberate misrepresentation in this statement of the case. To show who has mistated the matter, we publish the following extracts from our muchly ruffled cotemporary:

Dispatch April 27	Dispatch May 11
Following is a list of contributors to date:	The Dispatch knew it was not complete, and had no reason or intention of representing it as such. The Dispatch published only as many names as it had room for, about forty-five of the names being crowded out, until the next issue. Last week we published these names, together with an additional list handed in by the secretary of the relief committee. We are not apologizing for laying the names over, as no one but the editor of the Ledger, whose name was among them, was sore about it.

Here are two utterly irreconcilable statements. They cannot both be true. April 27 the list is sent forth as containing the names of "contributors to date." If that did not imply that it was complete up to that time we do not understand the meaning of plain English. There is nothing in the article about names being crowded out for want of space, or any intimation that it was incomplete as far as the receipts to date were concerned. And yet, two weeks after, the Dispatch says he knew it was not complete, that 45 names were at the time of the first [publication in his possession, and deliberately left off, for want of room, and nothing said about it, until May 11. Now, who was trying to twist facts. On which side does the deception lay. "Out of thine own mouth shalt thou be judged."

The San Francisco calamity will have a potent influence upon the politics of the state in future. The necessity of retrenchment is now seen as it was never seen before. The lesson has been driven home in the stern school of experience. With reduced revenues, owing to a vastly curtailed tax roll, and urgent demands for appropriations to restore damaged state institutions, something must be done to cut down running expenses. The tax rate will go skyward anyhow, under the best of financiering. The thing to look after is to make it as low as possible under the circumstances. State and county levies are bound to be materially raised for some years to come. Bonding the state for a long period of years is perhaps inevitable. But the most desirable reform is lopping off all useless officials. Get down to a strictly business basis. Let us forget and forego our extravagant notions—relics of flush days of gold. What we want is to practice economy, and the fact was never so powerfully impressed upon the public mind, as in this hour of distress and destruction.

Ledger & Chicago Inter-Ocean, $2.50

Table of Contents.

For our Magazine section next week.

"Clara Barton organizes new relief work." Red Cross heroine to establish R. R. hospital car service.

"Eruption of Krakatoa volcano." Greatest explosion in history. Ashes blown twenty miles high, by Sir Robert Ball.

"An awful balloon voyage." German war airship driven five hundred miles over sea.

"Stability of English roads and bridges." Are great additions to the country's scenery.

"The history of counterfeiters." Work of the U. S. secret service in capturing such criminals.

"The Conflict." Chapter VI. of this thrilling continuous story. Terrific spectacle of the Twentieth Century battle.

"And they never knew." A pathetic little story of real life.

"Agricultural page." Several instructive articles. How to build a good fence. Consolidated schools. Interview with assistant secretary Hays on the need of better farm training.

A Big Offer.

The Ledger is enabled through that most progressive and enterprising of all weekly papers, the Chicago Inter Ocean, to offer to subscribers a book of 400 pages giving an accoun tof the San Francisco horror, and other great disasters of earthquake and fire that are matters of history. The book is elaborately illustrated. Everybody wants an account of this giant calamity, not only for present reading, but for future reference. We offer it to old and new subscribers, practically free of cost. The book is retailed for $1.50. The subscription price of the Ledger and Inter Ocean in advance is $2.50. For $2.90 in advance we furnish the book with the local paper and Chicago weekly Inter Ocean. This is the most attractive clubbing offer we have been able to make for years. We have sent for a sample copy of the book, and expect it here in a few days. Intending subscribers as well as old subscribers can examine it, and judge for themselves as to the merits of this proposition. The book will be delivered from the Ledger office only:—if sent by mail 25 cents extra will be charged. We shall only order a limited number of books, and get them by freight, which will take about a month to have them ready for delivery. Those wishing to get in on this proposition must take advantage of the offer at once. Subscribers will be served according to precedence of their payments. For description of this book read advertisement on our first page.

Some maintain that the San Francisco earthquake and fire disaster furnishes a strong argument in favor of municipal ownership of public utilities. Others are equally strong in the opinion that it serves to illustrate the impracticality of that idea. What a pretty plight the city would have been in, if in addition to the rebuilding of the municipal structures, so badly damaged, it had to reconstruct street car lines, water system and other utilities. It is bad enough from the municipal standpoint, as it is, it would have been infinitely worse if the entire cost of restoration of such utilities had been thrown upon the city. The United railroads will expend millions in reorganizing its lines, and the Spring Valley Company will have to spend vast sums in repairing the damages. The property holders and business interests would be paralyzed by such an enormous burden thrown upon the city government. This misfortune will ally the city ownership clamor in San Francisco for many years to come.

Tax Collectors Advised.

The following letter, which is of interest to every taxpayer in the state, has been issued by state controller Colgan:

"To the County Tax Collectors: Having received numerous inquiries relating to the matter of taxes and the duties of officers in relation thereto, and also noting by the public press that diversity of opinion exists as to what course should be pursued during the forced holidays now in vogue by proclamations of the governor, as an exective officer of the state government I feel that it is incumbent upon me to state my views on the subject. Those learned in the law have voiced it as their views that in all ordinary channels the holidays cut no figure; that they do not preclude the performance of contracts and duties, where a voluntary desire is expressed to so perform; that the voluntary acts of our citizens and officials, so far as the performance of their regular duties is concerned, are not arrested, but may be performed in the same manner as though a holiday did not exist. It may be, and most likely is, different with legal jurisprudence. The time for the tax collector to make up his delinquent list or roll will soon arrive. I advise that the officer take ample time for such preparation—the time that he has heretofore allotted to such matter—and that on or before June 5th he commence the due publication of the delinquent list, even though the holidays continue beyond that date. The object of law is to promote justice. If a delinquent taxpayer appears and desires to pay his taxes, he should be accommodated, even though his name may have been carried to the delinquent list; and I advise that he be permitted to make his payment in the same manner and for the same sum as you are at this date collecting.

"Very truly yours,
E. P. COLGAN, State Controller."

Bad Indeed.

Losing flesh is indeed a bad sign. Take Scott's Emulsion for it. For weak indigestion, for defective nourishment, for consumption, take Scott's Emulsion. It restores flesh because it strikes to the cause of the loss.

To Subscribers.

Our subscribers, who are getting through our clubbing offers some other paper with the Ledger, write to us occasionally, asking us to have the address changed, or why the other paper does not reach them, and so on. We wish to impress upon such subscribers, that we do not undertake to look after such things, as far as the clubbing papers are concerned. After once starting their subscriptions for these papers our work is done. All changes or information must be obtained direct from the respective offices by the subscriber individually. We make these remarks so there will be no delay or misunderstanding in future. Instead of writing to us, let the subscriber communicate with the defaulting paper directly. We simply start the subscription, but that is all. We also state that several weeks will sometimes elapse before the clubbing paper reaches the subscriber. This arises from the fact that we do not send single subscriptions, but wait until we have several on hand, and clean up the slate, by sending all at once. This is merely for our own convenience, but the subscriber gets his full yearly subscription just the same.

Free Imports for California.

On April 23 Mr Madden, of Illinois, offered the following resolution in the House of Representatives:

Whereas, In view of the fact that there is a shortage in structural steel and other building material in this country to meet the urgent needs of the people of San Francisco and other California cities injured or damaged by earthquake shock on April 18, and conflagration that followed, and that everything should be done to facilitate the reconstruction of the said stricken cities; therefor be it

Resolved, That the duty on structural steel and other necessary material needed for use in buildings to be constructed in said cities be, and it is hereby declared to be, suspended for the period of one year, under such rules and regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe.

Some of our exchanges are opposing the above resolution. The American Economist—the special exponent of the present tariff, is against the adoption of any such remedial measures. It claims that such provisions would be "plainly unconstitutional as there is no equivocation in the sentence, 'All duties shall be uniform throughout the United States.'" We cannot see that the suspension of duties on structural steel would be in conflict that provision of the federal constitution. It would apply to the whole country, and not to California only. It United States factories can furnish all building material to meet the demand, the passage of the resolution would do no harm. They would have the advantage of the freight over the foreign articles. If home factories cannot meet the demand, the resolution is simply a matter of justice to San Francisco. Similar action was taken in behalf of Chicago in its affliction—which calamity was not comparable in extent to that of San Francisco. The Economist says the resolution is not endorsed by the California delegation. Surely, our representatives would not oppose so opportune a measure at this juncture. It is extremly doubtful whether the American manufactories can turn out their product is sufficient quantity to meet the extraordinary demand. And on this issue depends the rapid uprising of the city by the Golden Gate from her robe of sackcloth and ashes.

BORN.

DUFRENE—In Jackson, May 12, 1906, to the wife of Bert Dufrene, a son.

GINOTTI—In Jackson, May 6, 1906, to the wife of Sam Ginotti, a daughter.

SOUSA—In Jackson May 17, 1906, to the wife of John Sousa, a son.

MARRIED.

HAW-JANSSENS—In Sutter Creek, May 16, 1906, by Rev. Father Dermody, Timothy Haw of Placerville, to Miss Ann Janssens of Sutter Creek.

DIED.

PEEK—In Oakland, May 11 1906, Alta Helen, beloved daughter of Thomas H. and Mattie E. Peek. A native of California, aged 7 years, 3 months, 3 days.

YATES—At the county hospital, May 11, 1906. Chas. Yates, a native of Kentucky, aged 92 years.

BAIRD—At the county hospital, May 12, 1906, Jefferson Baird, a native of Pennsylvania, aged 80 years.

PODESTA—At the county hospital, May 14, 1906. Chas Podesta a native of Italy, aged 79 years.

PETRUSICH—In Jackson, May 16, 1906, infant son of Mr and Mrs John Petrusich, aged two weeks.

KNIGHT—In the county hospital, May 16, 1906, M. J. Knight, a native of Alabama, aged 84 years.

WILDS—In Angels Camp, Calaveras county, May 11, 1906, Mrs Mary Wilds, a native of Kentucky, aged 73 years.

Positive, Comparative, Superlative.

"I have used one of your Fish Brand Slickers for five years, and now want a new one, also one for a friend. I would not be without one for twice the cost. They are just as far ahead of a common coat as a common one is ahead of nothing."

(Name on application.)

HIGHEST AWARD WORLD'S FAIR, 1904.

Be sure you don't get one of the common kind—this is the mark of excellence.

A. J. TOWER CO., BOSTON, U.S.A.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND

TOWER CANADIAN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA 352

Makers of Wet Weather Clothing & Hats.

HAIR AND BEARDS.

They Have Played Important Parts In the World's History.

In centuries past the human hair played an important part in all judicial proceedings. Those that were permitted to wear beard and hair had rights that could not be claimed by the shorn and shaved. When men made oath they touched their beard and hair, and women placed the finger tips of the right hand on their tresses.

Servants were obliged to have their hair cut, and if a freedman went into slavery he had to divest himself of his hirsute adornments. An adult adopted by foster parents was obliged to have his beard shaved, and the shaving of beard and hair was a punishment inflicted on criminals. The jurisprudence of our ancestors dealt with punishment "by skin and hair" for small offenses and "by neck and hand" for greater crimes.

There has always been more or less superstition about hair. Great strength was implied by it, and wizards and witches knew of concoctions of hair by which they poisoned enemies. Cat's hair was especially named in the category of poisonous hairs, and even at the beginning of the seventeenth century Paulus Zacchias, a famous physician, writes of the virulent poison of the hair of cats.

Among civilized people such superstitious beliefs have gone out of existence, and only Malays give their enemies tiger hairs in broth to kill them.

THE HUMAN RIBS.

Man Has Twelve Pairs, and Woman Has Just the Same.

A man who had been sick said he was so thin he could count his ribs.

When I heard this statement I asked, "How many did you count?" He was unable to answer. Several friends were standing by, and the query was put to them. Not a man could tell the number of his ribs. One bright chap said in all seriousness that a woman has one more rib than a man, because man lost one in the fashioning of woman. And, do you know, this belief is common? Suddenly spring the question on any acquaintance you may happen to meet in the day's journeying. Unless he be a medical man he will in all probability be unable to answer.

It is an anatomical fact that man has twelve pairs of ribs and woman the same number. The four short ribs, two on each side, are the "free" ribs, and in all probability Eve was made of one of these. A man could manage to struggle through life without his free ribs, and I have no doubt that ere long some corset manufacturer will require woman to have hers removed in order to lengthen her waist and to reduce its girth. To break a few of the asternal ribs (ten altogether) is nothing; to break some of the sternal (fourteen in number) ones is far more serious.—New York Press.

MASCULINE DIMPLES.

They Are Not Always Appreciated by Their Owners.

"Dimples are just as common among men as among women," says a New York beauty doctor, "only they don't show off to such good advantage. Beard and mustache combine to hide their charm. Anyhow, men are not proud of dimples. They consider them a sign of effeminacy. Now that smooth faces are the fashion, the man with a dimple in cheek or chin is hard put to it to hide that beauty mark. In his extremity he seeks relief from me.

"'What can I do with these confounded dimples?' he asks.

"'Take 'em out,' I advise.

"'Can you do it?' he asks.

"'Sure,' says I.

"'All right,' says he, 'go ahead.'

"Then I begin treatment. In the past year I have removed sets of dimples from men's faces that any woman of their acquaintance would have paid $100 for. All men with money to spend patronize the beauty doctor more shamelessly than they used to, but of all the miracles they wish performed there is none they insist upon so stoutly as the removal of dimples."—Exchange.

"Watches" on Board Ship.

On board all ships a series of "watches" are established, so that work is shared equally among the sailors. To aid this object also the crews are divided into two divisions, starboard and port. A ship's day commences at noon, and there are seven watches. The watch which is on duty in the forenoon one day has the afternoon next day, and the men who have four hours' rest one night have eight hours the next. This is the reason for having "dog watches," which are made by dividing the hours between 4 p. m. and 8 p. m. into two.

Rheumatism and Tan.

The discovery of a remedy for rheumatism by means of tan was accidentally made by a tanner of Ulm, Wurttemberg. One day he fell into one of his own vats, and, as no one was near, he had to remain in the tanning liquid for over half an hour. When rescued he found, it is said, that his rheumatism had entirely left him. He then turned doctor and treated by means of a system called electrotannotherapia.

No Quitting.

Marryat—You don't believe in divorce, then? Mugley—No, sir; I've got too much sportin' blood. Marryat—What has that to do with it? Mugley—I believe in a fight to the finish.—Philadelphia Press.

A Woman's Way.

Edith—What luck did you have in the last race? Maud—None at all. I backed all the horses with a pretty name, but I didn't find the winner.—Illustrated Bits.

Clark's American Biograph

Wednesday Night, May 23

Love's Hall, Jackson.

SAN FRANCISCO'S DISASTER

With heart rending details before you. See the suffering of people for miles upon miles of the ruins, all faithfully produced, of the greatest catastrophe of modern times. Don't fail to avail yourself of this opportunity.

Our Head Lines.—"Moon lovers," "Stolen Gypsies," "Train Wrecker," "French Revolution," State Lunatics "Housekeeper Generosity" and beautiful landscape scenes. Prices 25c and 50c.

Mining Machinery.

For sale at Blue Ravine near Folsom, Cal.

One 50 H. P. boiler, two Worthington feed water pumps, one B. & H. upright 8 H. P. engine, one Hor. Peerless 15 H. P. engine, one Krogh gravel mill, one Worthington 10 x 8½ x 10 duplex steam pump, one 6 inch single cylinder Dow engine pump, one 10 inch Cornish gear pump and gearing, shafting, pulley and frame complete, one 8 inch Cornish gear pump with shafting, gearing and pulley; 540 ft. water column, one 75 light dynamo, 4000 ft. insulated electric wire, lot of bulbs, insulators, etc., one analgamating barrel, four ore cars, one steel skip, lot of "T" rails, 2500 ft. steam pipe, 600 ft. ironed riffles, small tools and machinery of all kinds, etc. Enquire of F. Eli Hoxie, Blue Ravine, or of Sutter Mining Co., Clinton L. White, president, Sacramento, Cal.

A. BASSO

Dealer in

HARNESS.

Single Buggy Harness and Team Harness

All work hand sewed.

Repairing of all kinds done.

Main street, Jackson.

SAVED.

The A. Van der Nailen

SCHOOLS OF ENGINEERING

Open in all Branckhes.

Great demand for ex-students in all lines. New students should enroll at once.

Address, 5100 Telegraph Avenue,

OAKLAND, CALIF. my18

Notice to Stockholders.

Notice of special meeting of the Stockholders of the Del Monte Mining and Milling Company.

Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Del Monte M. and M. Co., (a corporation) held on the 8th of May 1906, by vote of all the directors present, it was resolved that the capitalization of the said company be increased from 100,000 shares of a par value of $1 per share, to 300,000 shares of a par value of $1 per share:

Now therefore, in accordance with said resolution, notice is hereby given, that a special meeting of the stockholders of said Del Monte M. and M. Co., will be held at the office of said company in the Marelia building in the city of Jackson, Cal., on Monday, July 9th, 1906, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. of said day for the purpose of determining whether, or not the capitalization of said company shall be increased from 100,000 shares of a par value of $1 per share, to 300,000 shares of a par value of $1 per share.

At which time and place, all said stockholders of said Del Monte M. and M. Co. are requested to be present.

This notice shall be published in the Amador Ledger a newspaper published in the city of Jackson, the place where the office of the company is located, for at least 60 days before the time of said meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors. Dated this 8th day of May, 1906.

JAS. JAY WRIGHT, secretary Del Monte M. and M. Co., (a corporation.)

Notice is also given that the regular annual stockholder's meeting of said Del Monte M. and M. Co., will be held on Monday the 9th day of July, 1906, at the principal place of business of the company, in the city of Jackson, Amador county Cal., for the purpose of electing directors.

THE CALKINS NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE.

To Subscribers of Orchard and Farm and The Pacific Miner.

A small portion of the subscription lists of "Orchard and Farm" and "The Pacific Miner" was destroyed in the great fire which reduced the greater part of San Francisco to ashes. In order, however, to eliminate the possibility of names being overlooked in the revision of the lists, every person who has been receiving either "Orchard and Farm" or "The Pacific Miner," or both, is urgently requested to fill out the following blank and send it immediately to our San Francisco office. You can ascertain the exact date of your subscription by referring to the printed address on the wrapper or cover page, but if you haven't either, guess at it as nearly as you can. Both publications will be issued on the regular dates as heretofore.

THE CALKINS NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE, San Francisco, Cal.

I subscribed for "ORCHARD AND FARM" on (or about).....

And owe therefor $.....(if paid for leave blank.)

"THE PACIFIC MINER"

On (or about).....

And owe therefor $.....(if paid for leave blank.)

Name.....

Town.....

State.....

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

If you haven't a regular, healthy movement of the bowels every day, you're ill or will be. Keep your bowels open, and be well. Force, in the shape of violent physic or pill poison, is dangerous. The smoothest, easiest, most perfect way of keeping the bowels clear and clean is to take

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

EAT 'EM LIKE CANDY

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe; 10, 25 and 50 cents per box. Write for free sample, and booklet on health. Address 433

Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York.

KEEP YOUR BLOOD CLEAN

FOR SALE.—One good milk cow, and calf, one week old. For terms, etc., apply to A. Rechinello, Pine Grove, or to V. Givannoni, Jackson. my 11-1 m.

UP-TO-DATE BUSINESS MEN.

Cassinelli Grocery House

MAIN STREET, JACKSON.

For the coming week we will have

Strawberries, Cherries

Fresh Tomatoes

Fresh String Beans

Fresh Peas

Together with a full line of GROCERIES,

GINOCCHIO BRO'S.

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

Groceries, Furnishing Goods, Shoes, Boots, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Mining Supplies, Lumber, Hardware, Hay, Grain, etc., etc.

Corner Main and Water St.

JACKSON - - - CALIFORNIA

McCALL Bazaar Patterns

L. J. Glavinovich

LEADING GROCERY STORE

DEALER IN

Groceries, Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles, Hardware, Miners' Supplies, Hay, Grain, Etc.

Cor. Main & Court Streets

JACKSON, - - CAL.

McCALL Bazaar Patterns

FINE ASSORTMENT OF TEA AND COFFEE

CENTRAL GROCERY HOUSE

C. E. Olver & Wm. J. Nettle, jr., Proprietors.

FULL LINE OF—

Fresh Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables.

Fresh Fish every Thursday and Friday.

North Main Street—Jackson, Cal.

Special Small Ads.

Advertisements under this head, not exceeding 5 lines, will be inserted at 50c per month, or 5 cents per line for less than one month.

ALL kinds of Blanks for U. S. Land Filings—Homestead, Timber and Mineral blanks—may be had at the Ledger office; also deeds mortgages, mining locations, proof of labor and other legal blanks kept for sale.

Furnished Rooms to let: inquire at Ledger office.

For Rent—Webb hall, suitable for lodges or small entertainments, by the day, week or month. Inquire at Ledger office.

Receipt books, location blanks, deeds mortgages, promissory notes, etc., for sale; also mining signals on cloth, graduation diplomas, at the Ledger office.

GARDEN FOR RENT.—Just below Mt. Springs, near Kerr's Station, about 40 acres, all under wire fence, also has cross fences, ¼ acre of asparagas, ¼ acre logan berries, 25 or 30, fruit trees, grapevines and some strawberries. Plenty of free water. Enquire at Dave Kerr's Station for further particulars. de 22-3m.

We make a specialty of printing all kinds of notes, receipts, checks, etc. Send your orders to the Ledger.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Pitt street, Jackson. Inquire of B. F. Taylor, Jackson. m 2, 2 m

"3 DAY" MALARIA CURE"

Three Persons Cured WITH ONE BOTTLE

Mr. W. E. Arthur, Arthur City, Texas, says: "A renter who had chronic chills, and his two children who were laid up with chills for three months, were cured with one bottle of "3 Day" Malaria Cure." All are stout and well and no more chills." A California liquid remedy, made drop by drop from harmless herbs. Never fails. 75 cents. Francis S. Ott, Sacramento, Cal.

F. W. RUHSER, Agent.

NOTICE

To Taxpayers.

Office of the Tax Collector
County of Amador, State of California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE taxpayers of Amador county, that I, T. K. NORMAN, Tax Collector of Amador county, did on the 10th day of October, 1905, receive from the County Auditor of Amador county the original assessment books for the year 1905, containing a list of the persons assessed for real and personal property, and the amount of State and County taxes due thereon for said year,

That said taxes are now due and payable to me at my office in the Court House, in the town of Jackson, county of Amador, State of California.

That the taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one half of the taxes on all real property were due and payable on the second Monday in October, 1905, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at 6 o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next, at 6 o'clock p. m. an additional five per cent will added thereto.

That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at 6 o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

That all taxes may be paid at the time the first instalment, as herein provided, is due and payable.

First instalment, one half real estate and all personal property, due October 10th, 1905.

First instalment, one half real estate and all personal property, delinquent November 27th, 1905, at 6 o'clock p. m.

Second instalment, one-half real estate, due January 4th, 1906.

Second instalment, one half real estate, delinquent April 26th, 1906, at 6 o'clock p. m.

All the taxes may be paid in full at the time the first instalment is due.

Taxes not paid according to law will be delinquent, and 15 per cent and 5 per cent and other costs will be added thereto.

Positively no Checks received for the payment of taxes.

T. K. NORMAN,
oc13 Tax Collector of Amador County.

ANDREW PICCARDO

Freighter and Teamster

Jackson Gate Road.

Freight hauled from Martell depot and other points at lowest rates. All parties wanting freight from Martell delivered promptly should have the same addressed in care of A. Piccardo, and send bills of lading care Peter Piccardo, Water St.

se11

We Have Everything In the Drug Line

Our exceptionally complete stocks include everything in the drug line which a thoroughly progressive drug store should carry.

We watch our stocks carefully and replenish them as often as is necessary to keep each assortment unbroken,

Trading here you have the satisfaction of always getting precisely what you desire.

CITY PHARMACY.

F. W. RUHSER,

Jackson, Cal.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL

This table gives the highest and lowest temperature in Jackson for each day, together with the rainfall, as recorded by self-registering instruments kept at the Ledger office:

Date.	Temp L.	Temp H.	Rainf'l	Date.	Temp L.	Temp H.	Rainf'l
May 1 (06)	45	70		May 17 (06)	44	82	
2	49	78		18	42		
3	49	80		19			
4	50	80		20			
5	52	75		21			
6	54	78		22			
7	57	82		23			
8	55	84		24			
9	55	80		25			
10	49	70	0.24	26			
11	44	61	0.56	27			
12	44	80		28			
13	45	68		29			
14	44	64	0.30	30			
15	38	74		31			
16	38	68					

Total rainfall for season to date...31.92 inches
To corresponding period last season 32.31 "

LOCAL NEWS

J. F. Wilson. Dentist. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Phone—Office, black 444: residence, Black 523; Jackson.

Cleveland Jones a former resident of Jackson, but now traveling for a Sacramento confectionery firm, paid Jackson a visit on Monday.

A. J. Johnson, who was state printer of California for three terms, was in Jackson the latter part of last week. Mr Johnson returned to his home in Sacramento on Saturday.

R. Rugne left on Tuesday for San Jose and San Francisco. Mr Rugne will be gone about two weeks. This is the first vacation he has taken in three years.

Chas. Reynolds went below on Tuesday morning. He will visit the bay cities for a few days, returning via Sacramento, where he will stop for a day or two.

Henry McKillep's did not leave last week as stated, he having decided to spend a week longer in Jackson, however, he left on Tuesday morning of this week.

V. S. Garbarini returned from San Francisco on Saturday evening. On the following morning he left for Modesto to be gone four or five days.

Call and see the immense new stock at Pete Piccardo's.

L. N. Schwartz and C. A. Clinton, representatives of the Sacramento Bee, were in Jackson Friday and Saturday of last week.

Dr. S. S. Hall accompanied by his wife and son, are registered at the National from San Francisco.

Dr. T. F. Simms, the well known dentist, who has been located in Amador City for the past two years, left on Tuesday for Modesto, where he will locate permanently. The doctor stated that he was very sorry to leave Amador county, but the field in Modesto, and vicinity was a broader one, hence his removal to that place.

D. Barbero, the young Italian, who was accidently shot at the Onieda mine last week, is able to be out and walk about. The wound is healing very nicely, no complications having set in to make it dangerous. Blas Churich and L. Churich were released on last Saturday, as it was shown that it was purly accidental. However, they will pay any expenses incurred during the time he is not able to work, and are also to recompense him for the suffering entailed.

Give us daily some good bread. Pioneer is the best.

Geo. McKnight, the well known attorney of Fresno, arrived in Jackson Monday evening. He is here on legal business.

F. A. Voorheis, of the National hotel went to Stockton on Monday morning for a few days. He was accompanied by Mrs Voorheis.

Dr. Phillips and wife returned from San Francisco, on Monday evening.

James Smallfield was struck in the right leg while working in the Kennedy last Saturday, by a piece of rock, and sustained an injury that will lay him off for a couple of weeks. He and his partner were filling a car with rock. A piece thrown by his partner broke in two on the car, and one piece fell outside, striking him in the shin. He can get around, and the wound is not dangerous, but being in the bony part of the limb it will take longer to heal than in a more fleshy part.

The delinquent tax list will be published on the first of June. It promises to be an unusually lengthy one unless many of the property holders step forward and settle in the meantime.

Closing Out Sale of Smyrna rugs, lace curtains, ladies' shirt waists and many other articles. Sale now on. Weil Building, Jackson. Old White House Store.

A. Dindaro had his skull fractured on Wednesday night, while engaged in a row, which terminated in blows in a saloon. He is getting along all right, the fracture being slight.

We are glad to say that Dr. Wilson is much improved this week, and is now on the fair road to recovery.

Additional Locals.

J. Jay Wright returned from Oakland last Monday after an absence of a month. After recovery from a severe attack of typhoid fever in Jackson, he went to his folks in Oakland to regain strength He is looking well although somewhat weak from the effects of his sickness.

An Italian miner employed at the Kennedy mine, whose name we have not learned, was bruised up considerably last Tuesday, by a slab of rock falling where he was at work. The fall of the rock was broken by some timbers. He escaped with a badly bruised head and shoulders.

Oscar Reichling, the well known electrician of Jackson, went to San Francisco on Thursday morning for a few days.

Mrs E. Harrington and two daughters, left for San Francisco Thursday morning.

Arthur Spear, who has been employed in Sacramento for some time past, returned to Jackson Wednesday on a visit.

Burt Warren and W. D. Curtis, well known traveling men from Sacramento, paid Jackson a visit on Wednesday. Mr Curtis was accompanied by his wife and little daughter, and Mr Warren by his wife. Mr Curtis is traveling agent for the Pioneer Flour Mills of Sacramento, and is making his quarterly trip through this county.

A license was issued on May 14, authorizing the marriage of Timothy E. Haw of Placerville, to Annie M. Janssens of Sutter Creek.

Marcucci of the Broadway hotel has constructed a ditch and dam at the south fork of Jackson creek, for the purpose of conducting the water of that stream, loaded with mining tailings, on to the bog and marshy strip of land in the rear of the hotel property, with the intention of filling up this eyesore, as well as to cover up the mass of rubbish that has been dumped there in past years. It is a very desirable improvement.

Sheriff Norman is spending the week in Stockton and Sacramento. He will probably visit the bay cities before he returns.

V. S. Garbarini, city trustee, returned from ModestoWednesday evening.

Mrs Henry Eudey, accompanied by her daughter Miss Inez, left for Ogden, Utah, on Monday morning. Mrs Eudey intends to make her future home in that city, having relatives there.

The Amador City band has been engaged for the Italian picnic—twelve pieces. The Jackson band consists of 16 pieces.

Alta, the daughter of Mr and Mrs Tom Peek, died in Oakland on Saturday last, after a very brief illness. The child was seven years old, and bright and interesting for her years. The disease that carried her to the grave was an affection of the throat in the nature of croup. She was born in Jackson. The remains were cremated. Miss Millie Peek, Johnny Peek, and Mr and Mrs C. D. Peek went down Sunday to attend the funeral which took place Monday. They returned Tuesday evening.

When you wish the finest flavored coffees and teas, remember that W. J. Nettle keeps only the best.

Mr and Mrs John Sousa, who were burned out during the fire in San Francisco, are recent arrivals here, and will probably make Jackson their home.

L. J. Glavinovich left for San Francisco the first of the week. He expects to return Thursday or Friday.

"Laughter as a means of grace," or "The mission of the man of joy," will be the theme of Rev. C. E. Winning at the Methodist church next Sunday evening at 7:45 o'clock. Usual service at 11 a. m. and Sunday school at 2 p. m All are welcome to these services.

Last Saturday the Ladies' Aid cleared sixteen dollars at the womans' exchange.

Chas. Parker left for Fresno Thursday morning, to resume his position in that city. Mr Parker came here to take charge of the telegraph and express business during the absence of Mr Storey at the time of his illness. Mr and Mrs Storey have resumed charge of the office again.

Mrs J. L. Fonteurose, who went to San Francisco on insurance business, returned last evening.

Mr and Mrs F. A. Voorheis, returned from the bay cities on Thursday.

For Sale Cheap.—One "Reliable" Gas Range four burners, baking and broiling oven. Also one Gas Water Heater. Inquire Mrs R. Crowell, Sutter Creek. m 18-1 m.

Jos. Quilici, the Jackson liquor dealer, left for Stockton Friday morning, he will be away several days.

Death of Old Pioneers.

Jefferson Baird, a pioneer citizen of California, died at the county hospital on May 12th. His death was due to heart trouble. Mr Baird came to this state in 1852. Made his home in El Dorado county until 1876, when he removed to Amador county, making his home near Plymouth. He was married in 1868. Mrs Baird died in 1877, leaving an only son, who was killed in San Andreas eight years ago by an explosion in one of the mines. Deceased was an inmate of the hospital for the past six years. The remains were taken to his old home in Plymouth, where the interment took place on Monday. He leaves a daughter-in-law, who lives in Oleta. The funeral was largely attended, many of the old pioneers of the county being present.

Chas. Yates, who died last Friday in Jackson, had reached the advanced age of 96 years. His death was due to sheer exhaustion of the vital forces more than anything else. Mr Yates came to this state in 1851. He was admitted to the hospital about six years ago, where he remained until his death. He leaves no relatives in this state, as far as known.

Chas Podesta, the third one to die at the hospital this week, was 79 years of age. Mr Podesta came to Amador county in 1866, and has resided here since. He was in the Crimean War—having been in six different battles, for which he carried a medal for bravery displayed on the battle field. His death was due to pneumonia.

M. J. Knight, another old pioneer passed away in the county hospital on the 16th, making four deaths in that institution within the space of one week. Knight was 84 years of age. The united ages of these four octogenarians was 335 years. Knight came to California in 1852. He lived in the vicinity of O'eta for many years. For eight years past he has been an inmate of the hospital, off and on. He has no relatives here as far as known. The remains were interred by the county yesterday in Jackson.

The Standard Electric Co. is taking three wires from the old six-wire pole line between Electra and Sutter Creek. The completion of the extra three-wire line between these two points, makes this wire entirely unnecessary. The material is needed in construction work in the city, and for that purpose it is being removed. The company is better prepared to supply power along the mother lode than ever before. Should an accident occur on one line, by the blowing down or burning of a pole, the current can be switched to the other line in a few seconds. So that no lengthened interruption is likely to occur in the transmission of power to patrons between Electra and Sutter Creek

Word has been received here that Lee French, a former resident of Amador county, died in a hospital in Oakland last Monday. He went to have a critical operation performed, but whether he died as the outcome of the surgery we are not informed. Deceased was for several years constable of Plymouth. He afterwards moved to Jackson with his family, and lived here for some years. He then moved to Oakland, where he and his family have resided up to the time of his death.

Mrs Mary Wilds, for many years a resident of Plymouth, died in Angels Camp last Friday. She crossed the plains in early days. The remains were forwarded to Plymouth, where the funeral took place last Monday, the Rev. S. H. Phillips officiating.

Albert Martell of Sutter Creek, was admitted to the county hospital last Monday. His sight has failed to such an extent that he is no longer able to support himself, and hence sought a home in the county institution.

A marriage license was issued to Charles L. Dicken of Volcano, Amador county, and Katie F. Sperry of Fruitvale, Alameda county, in Sacramento Saturday.

Get the weak spots in your old harness patched at Pete Piccardo's.

L. G. Price, representing Baker & Hamilton, the well-known hardware and implement house of Sacramento, is in Jackson on his regular trip.

To insure insertion in the columns of the Ledger, candidates' cards must be accompanied with the cash. Five dollars is the charge. This well-known rule will be strictly adhered to in this campaign, regardless of the party affiliation of the candidate.

Sheriff Sibley of San Joaquin county, came up from Stockton yesterday. His visit is no doubt on matters concerning the Ledoux murder case, which comes up for trial June 5th.

A telephone message received in this city this morning says that a sharp earthquake shock was felt in Oakland and San Jose at 8 o'clock last night. As far as we have been able to gather, no material damage was done It is said it was the sharpest tremblor since the great shake of April 18th.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Postmaster Duden left this week for Oakland to be gone until the first of June. He will spend his vacation around the bay cities. John F. Clute, formerly of Volcano, is assisting with the duties of the office during his absence. Mr Duden has been in poor health for some time, and a rest and change have become imperative for his restoration.

Mrs Budd's prediction of a great disaster on the 16th instant, scared many, but failed to materialize. The lady publishes a silly so-called explanation, to the effect that her prophecy was misunderstood, that there are various kinds of disturbances; mental as well as physical. She certainly succeeded in upsetting the mental peace of many for a few hours; probably to a greater extent than she will ever do again by her astrological skill.



LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S OVERALLS

Jailed for Burglary.

On Saturday last, James Lessley, constable of Volcano, brought to the county jail two prisoners, both half breed Indians, named Nick Alick and Riley Alick, brothers. They are charged with burglary, in having broken into a cabin on the Petty ranch, a short distance from Volcano, on the second day of May. The cabin was occupied by a Chilean. They stole therefrom, so it is claimed, a Winchester rifle, a lot of shells for the same, with a quantity of clothing, and provisions, valued altogether at over $50. They have not had an examination, and they were brought to the county seat for safe keeping pending the termination of the legal holiday season, when the court machinery can be set in motion again.

Discharged on Habeas Corpus.

On Wednesday in the superior court, the application of Lawrence Woodcock for discharge on a writ of habeau corpus came up for hearing. J. H. McKnight of Fresno, read the petition. After hearing the petition as presented, Judge Rust granted the writ, and ordered the prisoner discharged. Lawrence Woodcock is a boy of about twelve years of age, who was tried in Fresno before superior judge Austin of that county, on a charge of burglary, and committed for a term in the Preston School of Industry. The petition states that the boy's mother asked for a postponement of the case for one day, to enable her to secure counsel for him. This was refused and the trial proceeded with the above result, thus making it an illegal commitment, on the ground that the defendant was entitled to be represented by counsel. In the larger cities, where they have a court for the juveniles, presided over by one of the judges selected for this particular work, they have less trouble than where the cases of this kind are so rare. Numerous cases of this kind have been before the courts with the same result. The boy will be taken to his parents by attorney McKnight. Wm T. Randall, superintendent of the Preston School, was in Jackson on Wednesday, as respondent having the petitioner in charge.

From Pennsylvania.

A. W. Kerr, a former resident of this county for many years, but who for several years past has been living at the home of his daughter, Mrs Dr. R. M. Sands of Pittsburgh, Penn., arrived in Jackson last week on a visit to his daughter, Mrs D. B. Spagnoli, and family. He left Pittsburgh with Mrs Sands, both bound for California. On arrival in this state, however, Mrs Sands stayed a few days with friends in Oakland. She arrived here Tuesday evening. She expects to remain about five weeks.

Still No Tidings.

Not a word can be learned of the fate of Mrs Virginia Araia and her family, who left here six or eight months ago, and settled in San Francisco. They were living south of Market street up to the time of the disaster. The family consisted of herself three children, and a married daughter with one or two children. Nothing has been heard of them since. Friends in Jackson were accustomed to hear from them occasionally up to the time of the fire. It is thought that if they or any of them escaped they would certainly write to inform their relatives here, or return to this city. As no tidings whatever have been received, the impression is that they met the fate of hundreds of others, and are numbered among the unknown dead in that awful visitation.

Untimely Death.

Mrs Nellie Petrusich, the wife of John Petrusich, died on Thursday night at their home in Jackson. The death of the young woman is a sad one indeed. About two weeks ago she gave birth to a child. The child died on Wednesday morning of this week. The mother did not rally, and coupled with the death of the infant boy, was to much for her. Mrs Petrusich was a native of Austria, she has lived in Jackson over two years. She was married to John Petrusich shortly after coming here. Besides the loving and devoted husband, she leaves a little girl about a year old; also a married sister, Mrs John Milojevich, who resides in this city, to mourn her untimely passing away. She was twenty-three years of age. The funeral will take place on Sunday at two o'clock from her late residence, to the Catholic church, of which she was a devoted member.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co; Toledo; O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney honorable in all business transactions financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin,
Wholesale druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood, and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

R. C. Bole the attorney of Jackson, registered from Modesta, where he has been on a business trip, he returned Thursday evening.

Stole His Pocket Book.

The San Francisco Chronicle of last Tuesday gives and account of how General W. O. Clark of San Francisco was relieved of his pocket book while traveling on a street car in New York City recently. The general Clark refrered to is no other than the veteran, W. O. Clark of Drytown. Indeed, letters have been received by parties in Jackson from Mr Clark's relatives in Drytown, stating that it was he. He has a son in New York, and was no doubt visiting there at the time of the robbery. It seems that the warrior was unaware while on the car that he had been relieved of his money. Did not miss his pocketbook until after he had left the car, so neatly was the work done by the pickpocket. The pocketbook contained $5 in cash, and checks amounting to over $800 drawn on Utah banks. The checks are of no use to the robber, as payment can be stopped. So that the redoubtable "W. O." will be out only five dollars, by his latest traveling experience.

Studying Municipal Laws.

V. S. Garbarini, president of the board of trustees, L. J. Glavinovich, city clerk and R. C. Bole, city attorney, all of Jackson, Amador county, passed through Stockton last Monday on their way to Modesto, where they intended to become advised in municipal affairs. Jackson was recently incorporated and the officials deemed it advisable to visit a city in its own class to see how things were conducted in the administration of municipal affairs. Jackson is a thriving mining town of 3500 inhabitants, and intends to take on all the attributes of a modern city, it being the intention of the new town officers to install a sewer system and many other modern improvements.—Stockton Independent.

School Census.

The returns of the school census have not been completed for publication by the school superintendent. It will probably be a week or two yet before they will reach the printer. Much interest is taken in the reports from the census marshals this year. It is expected there will be a material addition to our juvenile population, on account of the San Francisco disaster. The census was taken when the refugees were flocking in. Nearly all of the children, who were brought by their parents or friends into Amador county on account of that calamity, will be included in the coming census. In Jackson a small increase of school children was looked for without the influx due to the earthquake. It is currently reported that the census will show an addition of between 60 and 70 in this district alone, as compared with the figures of last year. This will entitle us to another school teacher.

Returned from the Old Country.

William Pellow, the blind traveler, who left here about a year ago to visit his native country, England, returned last Saturday. He lost his sight by an explosion in the Amador Queen mine near this city, some ten or twelve years ago, and has been totally blind ever since. He is now over 67 years of age, but is able to get around, in spite of blindness, fairly well. He has traveled to the Atlantic states before. This last trip to Cornwall was taken alone. Of course, he was helped whenever necessary by his fellow travelers. He did not return alone, however, as he brought back with him a cousin, John Pellow, who expects to make his home in this city.

Married at Early Morn.

Yesterday morning at 6:30 two very popular young people were joined in the holy bonds of wedlock, at the Catholic church, Rev. Dermody officiating.

The bride, Miss Ann Janssens, was born and raised in Sutter Creek and is one of our fairest flowers.

Timothy Haw the groom was also born and raised in Sutter Creek, but for several years past has been engaged in business at Placerville.

Miss Emma Waechter acted as bridesmaid and John Brignole groomsman. The wedding breakfast was served at the home of Mr and Mrs H. H. Siebe. The young married couple took the train at Martell's at 8 o'clock for a wedding trip to points of interest in the state. They will make their future home in Placerville, El Dorado county.—Record May 17.

Rainfall.

From our weather table this week, it will be seen what a close race it is on the rainfall record between the present season and last year. There is at present a difference of thirty-nine hundredths of an inch in favor of last year. It must be remembered, however, that the season's total of precipitation was made up this time last year. No rain fell after this date in the season of 1904-5. It is more than probable that we will still have a shower or two to round up this season's rainfall. It is a neck to neck race, without odds either way in the betting line. The rain this week has tended to beat down the volunteer hay considerably. However, on the whole it has been beneficial, and a good average crop is looked for.

New Saw Mill.

Garbarini Bros. have the contract of erecting saw mill machinery one and a half miles beyond Railroad Flat, in Calaveras county The machinery consists of gang edger, cut off saw, wedge saw, planer, and probably a single mill.

The North Star Mining Company, of Mokelumne Hill is having the work done. D. J. Camble, the machinist, went up last Wednesday to make preparations. The work will take three weeks or a month to complete, and the mill will cut lumber for the general market.

W. O. Clark in Washington.

W. O. Clark, the veteran warrior, California pioneer, and temperance advocate, who is a resident of Drytown in this county, is at present in Washington, D. C. Under date of May 9th, he writes to the Ledger, inclosing a circular of information issued by the dead letter office of the postal department, as follows:

Editor Amador Ledger.—While looking over so many things that interest me, I inclose to you a few items I see in the post office department, which I thought would interest your numerous readers, and may be of some benefit to them in mailing lettera or packages. I found every department of government so much improved since my first visit here 54 years ago. Then Abraham Lincoln, Henry Clay, S. A. Douglass, Louis Cass, and a host of others were here—now all gone. Among the 800 at the Soldiers Home, not one can go back to 1832, when I was among them at Fort Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.

Yours,
W. O. Clark.

Blue Rock Shooting.

The pastime of blue rock shooting is becoming increasingly popular. Last Sunday about 30 persons participated in this sport at the Meek place, beyond the Zeila mine. And a large number of spectators were present to watch the proceedings. There were three contests. In the first the highest scores were made by Dal Porta, with 102, points in a possible 150; Laverone second with 90 points in 140 shots, and Norman third with 82 out of 150.

In the second contest, Arditto won easily with 78 points out of 120 shots.

Thos Burke of Plymouth, and T. K. Norman made up a side bet of $25 for the best score in 20 shots. Burke won with a score of 14 against Norman's 13. The correct score of the main contest was as follows:

Names	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Tal
DalPorta	7	6	6	8	8	9	7	8	9	8	6	7	8	5	—	—	—	102
Garbarini	3	1	4	6	6	3	4	6	3	7	7	8	7	7	—	—	—	90
Laverone	5	6	5	9	6	5	3	8	7	7	8	7	7	—	—	—	—	90
Datson	2	2	3	3														10
Proctor	6	6	4	5	4	7												32
Norman	5	8	5	7	3	9	6	8	5	3	5	4	6	—	—	—	—	82
Smith, W	6	6	6	7	6	7	5	6	5	5								59
Hambrio			2	2														4
C Valvo			4	5	7	5												21
L Burke			5	8	10	6	7											36
P Lepley			8	7	7	8	4											34
J Bonti			9	6	6	7	7											54
FValvo			1	4	2	5	5											24
J Burke			6	5	5	5	2	5										23
J Ratto				2	4	5	2											13
M Thomas				3	1													3
W Blue				1														1

Ione Picnic.

The picnic given at Ione by the N. D. G. W. and N. S. G. W., last Saturday proved a success in spite of the bad weather. A postponement was thought of, but it was decided to hold it as was first scheduled. Music on the grounds was furnished by the Jackson band. A large crowd attended from here, but not as many as would have had the weather been pleasant. In the evening the Ione and Eastern railroad ran an excursion from here, many going in the evening to attend the dance that could not go in the day time. The dance proved a success beyond expectations, about two hundred and fifty dollars being taken in for tickets, Bowers orchestra from Stockton furnished the evening music. The games at the grounds were features of the day, much interest being centered on the girl's basket ball game, between the Ione and Auburn high school teams. The Ione girls were victorious by a score of 12 to 2. In the base ball game between Ione and Jackson valley, Ione was again victorious. The Volcano and Lockford nines put up a one sided game, the Volcano's winning by 15 to 2. Other features, mostly races were won by the following. Trotting race for buggy horses, one mile dash won by Lon. Murphy's horse.

WANTED.—At once a county manager and hustling agents to take orders for a finely illustrated well-bound authentic book, on the San Francisco earthquake and fire. A California book, a great money maker for live agents. Commission or salary. Only live energetic men need apply. Address immediately for full particulars, D. A. Oldham, secretary, Commercial Credit Co., of Cal., Inc., Stockton, Cal.

MINING NOTES.

Mitchell.—The Mitchell mine clean up of ore left on the dump by the late lessees, was made a few days ago, and the amalgam brought to Jackson Monday to be retorted. The average of the rock was low, and whether it will leave any balance over the milling expenses, to go toward the liquidation of the claims of the lien men, is doubtful.

Oneida.—At the Oneida mine last week, they struck a ledge of quartz about twelve feet wide at the 2400 foot level. The assay shows that it is low grade. It is not known whether it will run high enough to pay milling or not.

Wildman.—This mine at Sutter Creek, is again in operation. Underground operations were started this week, whether under a new company or the reorganization of the old, we cannot say. It is hoped for the benefit of our sister town that the resumption will be permanent, and lead to developments that will place this property on a paying footing.

Hotel Arrivals.

Globe.—M L Smith, Kennedy Heights; L M Schwartz, C A Clinton, Sacramento; W W Plummer, B S Horr, Camp Seco; J S Davis, Amador City; Geo F Mack, Ione; H Meeklem, Gus Mann, Paloma; M O Girardey, J Albegina, Sacramento; C C Prouty, Ione; C Scott, R O Conger, Electra; John Steiner, Plymouth; J H McKnight, Fresno; Geo CJones, Sacramento; Dr S S Hall wife and son, San Francisco; A Jones, Pine Grove; P D Paul, Chicago; A Lockwood, San Francisco; J H Williams, Sacramento; E E Ogden, Merced; V S Ogden, Acampo; C W Richards, Angels; J A Manuel, Murphys; R H Clemence, Sutter Creek; W Early, P Sheridan, Lancha Plana; Jas McBride, Sacramento; Aug Cerruti, San Francisco; C Bradshaw, Volcano.

National.—F J Duffy, S Quinn, A R Johnston, A J McGill, Sacramento; B H Rahde and family, Dr S S Hall wife and son, San Francisco; J Morgan Taylor, Big Bar mine; Geo I Wright, Del Monte mine; Jos Datson, Plymouth; W E Proctor, Sutter Creek; J E Hutchinson, Volcano; C M Hambran, New York; C Angel, Detroit; R I Plomert and wife New York City; J Marchant, Ione; F W Rohenbush, Stockton; J J Wright, Oakland; Wm T Randell and wife, Ione; Emma Randell, Mary Stackpole, Portland; W S Reed, San Francisco; S O Kent, San Jose; W D Curtis and wife, B Warren and wife, Sacramento; L Woodcock, Fresno; Mrs M N Doup, Ione; Geo Bragg, Electra; J Fraser, Sonora; R Raggio, J W Phillips, Murphys.

Officers Elected.

Encino Circle No 617, Women of Woodcraft elected officers for the ensuing term, on May 15th as follows:

Past Guardian neighbor, Olodine Waller; guardian neighbor, Margaret Devan; adviser, Annie M. Kelley; magician, Lavena Palmer; attendant, Maria A. Heath; captain of guards, Addell Zumbiel; inner sentinel, Ellen Silva; outer sentinel, Daisy Lagomarsino; musician, Augusta F. Fleming; manager, John R. Huberty.

Unclaimed Letters.

In Jackson post office May 17:

Aton Bacich, Vinko Blagar, Mrs Jno. Benedict, Mrs Doltor Boyson, Lazar Curich, Gett Curich, Cucar, V. M. Colt, R. Devicchio (2), J. Dewitt, R. W. Gale, J. F. Huffman, Mrs Langley, J. Oleander and Bro., Asim Resulovich, S. F. Muichee, Charles Maubee.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

New Idea Club.

The New Idea Club, of the Methodist church, have reserved Love's hall for the evening of July 4, when they will come before the public again with one of their unique and ever popular entertainments. Details will follow in a later issue.

Missing.

A man by the name of Vollmer, employed at the Fremont mine near Plymouth, has mysteriously disappeared. On last Friday evening, he drew his pay from the company, and started for the saloon, situated a short distance from the mine. That is the last that has been heard of him. The sheriff's office was advised of the facts, and deputy Gray of Sutter Creek, dispatched to the scene. With the aid of a posse of twelve men they have scoured the surrounding country but with out results. Nothing more has been heard at the sheriff's office since.

Watch this Space Next Week

JACKSON SHOE STORE.

DOCUMENTS RECORDED.

[The following instruments have been filed for record in the recorder's office since our last report. We publish a complete list of documents recorded, and must decline to accede to any request to suppress any document from these columns. Don't ask us to do so.]

Deeds—Frank N. Soracco to Giovanni L. Casagrande, part of lot 18 in block 10, Sutter Creek, $850.

Reducindo Torres to Giacomo Odero, 8 acres 23-7-10 $700.

Mary Head, administratrix, to W. D. Dufrene, 3¾ acres in 9-6-11, $40.

W. D. Dufrene to Mary Head, 3¾ acres 9-6 11, $10.

Mortgages—Mary Head to Thomas M. Madden, land in 6-9-11, $350 for two years at 10 per cent.

James H. Griffin et ux to Mitchel Buich, lot 36 block 10, Peek subdivisin, Jackson, $250 for one year at 8 per cent.

Certificate of Redemption—R. E. Horton, interest by mortgage on 160 acres in 14-5-10, taxes of 1900, $40.14.

Locations—R. L. Chase et al locates the Junction quartz claim in Volcano district.

J. H. Werly locates the Bower's gulch placer claim, Volcano district.

Trust deed—Robert E. Horton et ux to W. E. Finn et al, 160 acres in 14-5-10, $550, to be repaid May 12, 1908.

Notice—A. G. Miller gives notice that a deed to the Klamath Con. Hydraulic G. M. Co. is void.

Liens—John Hall vs. Lincoln mine, Sutter Creek; demand, $818.96.

T. L. Canvin vs. Lincoln mine at Sutter Creek; $1558.50.

David Finn vs. Lincoln mine, Sutter Creek; demand $1436.75.

J. H. Kerfoot vs. Lincoln mine, Sutter Creek $914.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Ice cream at P. Cuneo's to-morrow, and every day thereafter.

Big Stock Up-to-date Shoes

The Best Shoes at Reasonable Prices.

The Walk Over Shoe,
Utz & Dunn and E. P. Reed;
also the Napa Tan for Men.

Sutter Creek **Show's Cash Store** Amador Co.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Cures Grip in Two Days.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.

Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months. This signature,

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

OF SACRAMENTO.

Corner Fourth and J Sts.

AID DEPOSITORS FOUR PER CENT on TERM DEPOSITS, THREE per cent on ORDINARY DEPOSITS

Accepts deposits in sums from ONE DOLLAR and upward.

Guaranteed Capital.....$410,000
Paid Up Capital and Reserve.. 350,500
Assets.....2,000,500

Send Draft, P. O. Order, or Wells-Fargo Order and we will send pass book.

——Money to Loan on Real Estate——

WM. BECKMAN, PRES.
Alfred G. Folger, Cashier. sep30

BANK OF AMADOR COUNTY

Incorporated November, 1895

Capital Stock : : : $50,000

President.....Alfonse Ginocchio
Vice-President.....S. G. Spagnoli
Secretary and Cashier.....Frederick Eudey

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Alfonse Ginocchio, S. G. Spagnoli, John Strohm, Frederick Eudey and Alex Eudey of Jackson.

SAFE DEPOSIT.—Safe deposit boxes can be rented from the Bank of Amador County at the small expense of 35 cents a month, thereby securing you against any possible loss from fire or otherwise. Don't overlook this opportunity of protecting your valuables.

SAVE MONEY—Patronize a home institution. Send money away through the Bank of Amador County; you will save 10 per cent and upward over postoffice or express. Money sent to all parts of the United States and also all parts of the world. We have the latest quotations on foreign exchange.

SAVE MONEY—It doesn't cost anything to deposit money in the Bank of Amador County. They receive deposits from $5 up. Commence the new year by opening up a bank account. A man or woman with a bank account has a financial standing. Don't bury your money; when you die it can't be found and you are liable to be robbed while alive

NEW National * Hotel

Jackson, Amador county, Cal.

F. A. VOORHEIS, Proprietor

Stage Office for all Points

Lighted by electricity throughout

Commodious Sample Rooms for Commercial Travelers. au18

G. W. WELLER

—DEALER IN—

Stoves
Tinware
Hardware
Crockery
Cutlery
Window Glass
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Oils, etc.

Tinning and Plumbing

Main Street
JACKSON CAL.
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Still on Deck.

ASSAYING 50 cts.

Assaying 50c. Spot cash for Gold, Amalgam, Cyanide Precipitate, Rich Ore &c. Mail or express.

Pioneer Assaying Co.

(30 years established)

131 5th St., near U. S. Mint, San Francisco, Cal

Re-established with a new and up-to-date plant.

THE OCTOPUS.

Its Terrible Army of Suckers and Its Powerful Jaws.

Both the octopus and the cuttlefish have arms that are clothed with a formidable array of suckers which are wonderful pieces of mechanism. When the sucker comes into contact with an object the central piston, having previously been raised so as to completely fill the cavity of the sucker, is at once withdrawn and a perfect vacuum produced, explaining the great tenacity with which the suckers cling. They number upward of 100 pairs to each arm of the octopus, and once they obtain a grip on the victim, unless the arm is actually torn away from the body of the octopus, it is practically impossible for its prey to disentangle itself.

In addition to these suckers the octopus has a powerful pair of jaws, shaped like the beak of a parrot, behind which is a formidable armor plated tongue used as a rasping organ. The octopus will attack and kill crabs and lobsters of considerable size, ripping open the body by means of its powerful jaws and devouring the contents. In spite of being a creature of such awe inspiring looks the octopus has several enemies in various species of whales, sharks and conger eels. In fact, the latter are particularly fond of devouring the smaller octopuses.

Conger eels hunt for the octopus and, when found, proceed to browse on its limbs. The octopus tries to hug the slippery, slimy conger tight, but in vain, and, finding its limbs growing less, discharges its ink in the face of the foe and under cover of the turbid water beats a hasty retreat. It is to escape the too pressing attention of its foes that the octopus possesses the power of changing its color to correspond with that of its surroundings.

WHEN WE STAND UPRIGHT.

A Special Complex Mechanism Enables Us to Do It.

We are so accustomed to standing upright as a natural attitude that few of us think what a special complex mechanism is required for this purpose. A moment's consideration will show that the ordinary explanation of the erect position (the center of gravity to be directly above the feet) is insufficient. When a man is suddenly shot, whether from the front or behind, he drops on his face, for the truth is that there is much more weight in the front of the spinal column than behind it.

The fact is that when we are standing a large number of powerful muscles (both front and back) are simultaneously at work, the effects of their action being to neutralize each other. Thus the legs would fall forward were it not that they are kept vertical on the feet by the strong tendon (the "Achilles") at the back of the heel. At the same time the muscles of the thigh are tightened so as to prevent us taking a sitting position, and the muscles of the back are pulled tense so that the trunk does not stoop forward. The head is prevented from dropping on the chest by the ligaments in the nape of the neck.

That the upright is not its normal position is easily shown by the fact that a man nods as he is falling asleep, for as soon as the controlling nervous force is deadened the head drops forward by its own weight, only to be pulled back into position again with a jerk when the brain becomes suddenly aware of an unusual attitude.

A Question.

"You'll let me come to your wedding, dear, of course?"

"Well, I can't promise. My people are so enraged at my choice that I hardly know whether I shall be allowed to go myself."

A Dyer.

He—Do you think blonds have more admirers than brunettes? She—I don't know. You might ask Miss Turner. She has had experience in both capacities—New Yorker.

A THIMBLE OF GOLD

IT IS MADE OF METAL ALLOYED DOWN TO FOURTEEN CARATS.

The Process of Manufacture, From the Ingots of Pure Gold Fresh From the Subtreasury to the Finished Shining Product.

Out of whatever part of the earth it may originally have been dug, the gold from which thimbles are made in Philadelphia was bought at the United States subtreasury in the city in the form of snug little ingots, brick shaped and about two and a half inches long, an inch and a quarter wide and about an inch thick.

These little ingots would be of a convenient size for paperweights. But they would be rather heavy for such use and probably too expensive for most people, for each one contains, of pure gold, 24 carats fine, metal of the value of about $600.

Gold of this fineness would be much too soft for thimbles, and it is alloyed down to 14 carats, in which condition it is rolled into sheets of suitable thickness. In the first process of manufacture a sheet of this gold is run into a machine which cuts out of it a disk in size sufficient to form a thimble, the same machine stamping this disk also into the form of a straight sided capsule with irregular edges.

Then the thimble blank goes into another machine, in which a die stamps it into its conical shape. Out of this machine it goes into an annealing furnace for tempering and from that into an acid bath for cleaning and the removal of the fire coating.

Then the thimble is put into a lathe to be turned down to its final shape and dimensions. It is dull colored when it goes into the lathe, but at the first touch of the keen edged cutting tool it shows a glistening narrow band of bright gold surface, which is widened in a moment to cover the whole length of the thimble as the skillful worker shifts the tool along.

With repeated application of the tool the operator brings the crown of the thimble into its perfect form and cuts down along the thimble's sides to bring the walls of the thimble to the requisite thickness, and he defines and finishes the smooth band that runs around the lower part of the thimble and brings into relief the rounded rim that encircles the thimble at its opening at once to give it a finishing ornamental grace there and to stiffen it. The glistening little gold shavings that he cuts off in these various operations all fall into a canvas trough suspended between him and the bench upon which stands the lathe.

With that last touch to its rim in this stage of making the former has grown marvelously more thimble-like in appearance, but somehow it still lacks the breath, so to speak, of thimble life; it lacks yet the familiar indentations in its surface that serve to support the needle and to hold it in place. These the thimble maker now proceeds to make, and the making of these is nice work indeed.

It is done with a tool called a knurle. There is an end knurle and a side knurle. An end knurle is simply a handle having set in it a tiny, thin revolving wheel of steel, upon whose periphery is a continuous encircling row of little bosses or knobs corresponding in size to the indentations to be made. The side knurle has in place of such a wheel a little steel cylinder of a length sufficient to cover that section of the thimble that is to be indented on its sides, this cylinder having knobs all over its surface, as the end knurle wheel has around its edges, and turning, like the wheel, on its axis.

The thimble in the lathe is turning with 2,500 revolutions a minute, and it seems as though the application to its surface of any sort of tool with protuberances on it must leave there only a jangled and mixed up lot of irregular marks. But now with the end knurle the thimble maker makes an indentation in the center of the top of the thimble, and then he proceeds rapidly and with perfect certainty with the end knurle to describe around that center concentric rings of indentations, with the indentations all perfectly made and the rings all perfectly spaced, from the center to the circumference of the top.

You may see him do this, but you can't tell how he is able to do it. And then with the side knurle he makes the indentations in the sides of the thimble, making there as well, as he deftly presses the tool against it, indentations that run absolutely uniform and true and that end at their lower edge in a perfectly true encircling line.

It is astonishing and a pleasant thing to see how it develops and comes to itself with the making of these familiar indentations, and now there remains to be done to it only the polishing inside and out and you have the finished gold thimble.—Philadelphia Press.

How Exclamations Originate.

"Halloo" and "hurrah," which are among the exclamations in common use, can be traced to curious origins. The author of "The Queen's English" tells us that the people of Carnwood forest, Leicestershire, when they wish to hail any one at a distance call out not "halloo," but "halloup." This, he takes it, is a survival of the times when one cried to another "A loup! A loup!" or, as we should say, "A wolf! A wolf!" "Hurrah," according to high authority, is derived from the Slavonic "huraj," "to paradise," a battle cry which voiced the prevailing belief that all soldiers who fell in the fight went straight up to paradise.—Pearson's Weekly.

In Bohemia courtships are abnormally long. In that country engagements frequently last from fifteen to twenty years.

The Reason.

Teacher—You've been a very good boy for the last day or two, Bobbie. I haven't seen you fighting with the other boys or romping in the schoolroom. Bobbie—Yes'm. I got a stiff neck.—Cleveland Leader.

HOW LINCOLN CLIMBED.

A Long, Hard Path to Reach a Good Fee Before the Supreme Court.

The lawyer who works his way up from a five dollar fee in a suit before a justice of the peace to a $5,000 fee before the supreme court of his state has a long and hard path to climb. Lincoln climbed this path for twenty-five years, with industry, perseverance, patience—above all, with that self control and keen sense of right and wrong which always clearly traced the dividing line between his duty to his client and his duty to society and truth. His perfect frankness of statement assured him the confidence of judge and jury in every argument. His habit of fully admitting the weak points in his case gained him their close attention to his strong ones, and when clients brought him questionable cases his advice was always not to bring suit.

"Yes," he once said to a man who offered him such a case; "there is no reasonable doubt that I can gain your case for you. I can set a whole neighborhood at loggerheads; I can distress a widowed mother and her six fatherless children and thereby gain for you $600, which rightfully belongs, it appears to me, as much to them as it does to you. I shall not take your case, but I will give you a little advice for nothing. You seem a sprightly, energetic man. I would advise you to try your hand at making $600 in some other way."

He would have nothing to do with the "tricks" of the profession, though he met these readily enough when practiced by others. He never knowingly undertook a case in which justice was on the side of his opponent. That same inconvenient honesty which prompted him in his storekeeping days to close the shop and go in search of a woman he had innocently defrauded of a few ounces of tea while weighing out her groceries made it impossible for him to do his best with a poor case. "Swett," he once exclaimed, turning suddenly to his associate, "the man is guilty. You defend him; I can't," and gave up his share of a large fee.—Helen Nicolay in St. Nicholas.

STAGE EPIGRAMS.

The theater is the chastener of life.—Euripides.

An actor is a public instructor.—Euripides.

The theater is the mirror of life.—Sophocles.

Actors are the only honest hypocrites.—Hazlitt.

The theater is the devil's own territory.—Edward Allyn.

The stage represents fiction as if it were fact.—Betterton.

The stage is the field for the orator as well as the comedian.—Roscius.

A passion for dramatic art is inherent in the nature of man.—Edwin Forrest.

The drama is the most refined pleasure of a polished people.—Dion Boucicault.

It is in drama where poetry attains its loftiest flight.—Don Luis I. of Portugal.

The stage is more powerful than the platform, the press or the pulpit.—Anna Dickinson.

A comedy is like a cigar; if good, every one wants a box; if bad, no amount of puffing will make it draw.—Henry James Byron.

Some Big Oysters.

The usual size of the shell of an oyster is three to five inches, but away back in tertiary times there were oysters in California that had shells thirteen inches long and seven or eight inches wide. The animal and shell doubtless weighed fifteen or twenty pounds, since the shells were five inches thick. These oysters have long been extinct, but their fossil shells are abundant. If the oyster farmer could produce individuals of such enormous size now and the flavor were good in proportion to its size we would be most fortunate. In that case a single oyster would be enough for one stew at the church festival.—St. Nicholas.

The First Skates.

As late as the sixteenth century skates in England were very primitive, for we learn that the London apprentices used to tie bones to their feet and under their heels. Writing in 1661, Evelyn speaks of "the strange and wonderful dexterity of the sliders" in St. James' park, "performed before their majesties by divers gentlemen and others with scheets, after the manner of the Hollanders, with what swiftnesse they pass, how suddainly they stop in full carriage upon the ice."

An Eskimo Dainty.

The greatest treat known to the Eskimo boy or girl is a lump of sugar. Perhaps you think there is nothing very strange in that. The strange part is the very funny way they have of eating the sugar. They roll the sweet morsel in a piece of tobacco leaf. This they place in their cheek and, smacking their lips delightedly, hold it there until it is dissolved. This dainty is called "laloop" and is the choicest morsel known to the little Eskimo stomach.

Different Service.

"Yes, sir," said the soldierly looking man, "I have spent fifteen years of my life in the service of my country."

"So have I," volunteered the low browed individual, offering his hand. "What were you in for?"—Houston Post.

The Way of It.

The Missus—Mary Ann, please explain to me how it is that I saw you kissing a young man in the kitchen last night. The Maid—Sure, I dunno how it is, ma'am, onless yez were lookin' through the keyhole.—Cleveland Leader.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

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When the maker of a medicine, sold through druggists for family use, takes his patients fully into his confidence by frankly and fearlessly publishing broadcast as well as on its bottle wrappers, a full list of all its ingredients *in plain English*, this action on his part is the best possible evidence that he is not afraid to have the search light of investigation turned full upon his formula and that it will bear the fullest scrutiny and the most thorough investigation. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for the cure of the weaknesses, periodical pains and functional derangements of the organs distinctly feminine, is the only medicine put up for sale through druggists for woman's special use, the maker of which is not afraid to take his patients into his full confidence by such open and honest publicity.

A glance at the published ingredients on each bottle wrapper, will show that it is made wholly from native, American, medicinal roots, that it contains no poisonous or habit-forming drugs, no narcotics and no alcohol—pure, triple-refined glycerine, of proper strength being used instead of the commonly employed alcohol, both for extracting and preserving the active medicinal properties found in the roots of the American forest plants employed. It is the only medicine for women's peculiar diseases, sold by druggists, that does not contain a large percentage of alcohol, which is in the long run so harmful to woman's delicate, nervous system. Now, glycerine is perfectly harmless, and serves a valuable purpose by possessing intrinsic value all its own, and besides it enhances the curative effect of the other ingredients entering into the "Favorite Prescription."

Some of the ablest medical writers and teachers endorse these views and praise all the several ingredients of which "Favorite Prescription" is composed—recommending them for the cure of the very same diseases for which this world-famed medicine is advised. No other medicine for women has any such *professional* endorsement—worth more than any number of ordinary testimonials. If interested, send name and address to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for his little book of extracts from the works of eminent medical writers and teachers, endorsing the several ingredients and telling just what Dr. Pierce's medicines are made of. It's *free* for the asking.

BUILD ROADS BY MACHINERY

Labor-Saving Device Lays 1,770 Feet of Track Every Hour—Requires Few Men.

The west is a country of big things and railroad building by machinery is one of them. Even the roadbed on which the track rests is made up by the steam and horse grader, great holes filled up to the track level automatically and the ballast to hold the ties and rails in place distributed in the same manner. In fact, such has been the development of mechanical aids it is not an idle boast that with them two dozen men could span the continent with a band of steel. A few statistics may give a clearer idea of the quickness of it all. To put down 60 feet of track means, of course, to set in position 120 feet of rails. The average rail is 30 feet in length, so that four rails are required to cover the 60 feet. The track-laying machine has laid 1,180 such rails in ten hours. This means the laying of no less than 1,770 feet of track every hour, or nearly one-third of a mile. Yet to accomplish the feat all the ties must be placed on their beds and the rails not only laid upon them but fastened to the wood and made ready for service. The marvel of it all is the amount of manual labor that is saved by the genius of the inventor. First come the scrapers, doing all the work of the hand shovel, yet two men only are needed for each machine—one to guide the horses and the other to adjust the blade and chute. With the steam shovel are an engineer and his assistant, for the shovel fills and empties its scoop into the cars without the touch of a hand. Compressed air unloads the cars, but the dirt train usually has half a dozen men aboard for emergencies, besides the engineer and fireman. On the track-laying train two men load all the ties on the tie car and one man moves it to and fro. For bolting the rails and handling them on the rollway six men are enough. About twice as many arrange the ties on the roadbed and fasten the rails. Add the locomotive crew and you have the actual working force. In putting the finishing touches to the track perhaps 20 men may be needed after the ballast train has passed over it.

JAPS USE HAND GRENADES

Explosive Weapon Is Said to Be Very Effective by a Swiss Army Officer.

"Explosive grenades have played a great part in the Manchurian war," said Lieut. Louis Rieber, of the Swiss army. "The grenades are filled with dynamite and are thrown by hand. The Japanese have taken many trenches at Port Arthur by the employment of the grenades, which they never could have carried by the bayonet alone. The grenades, about the size of your American baseballs, are thrown by the arm at distances of 50 to 100 feet. The Japanese are issuing them to the soldiers more and more. One experience of the war has taught them that the grenades are one of the new contrivances which are eminently practical. I think myself that grenades will be recognized as much a part of the equipment of the modern infantryman as are rifles, cartridges and bayonets. I have traveled on my own account in the far east, but I intend making a report to my government on the matter of grenades, and will strongly recommend that the Swiss army be equipped with them. Yes, I have been in Manchuria, but I will not tell where. The war promises to be long. Neither side is nearly whipped yet. The Russians from now on will be left to do the attacking, and that is a disadvantage in modern war."

Notice of Assessment.

Jose Gulch Mining Company, a corporation, duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the law of the state of California, having its office and principal place of business at Butte Basin (Jackson post office), Amador county, California, and its property and works at the same place.

Notice is hereby given that, at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Jose Gulch Mining Company, held on the 4th day of April 1906, an assessment of five (5) cents per share was levied on the subscribed capital stock of the above named corporation, payable on or before the 10th day of May, 1906, to the secretary of the said corporation, J. P. Little, at Butte, Basin, (Jackson post office), Amador county, California.

Any stock on which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 10th day of May, 1906, will be delinquent and will be advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made of the assessment with accrued costs before the 31st day of May, 1906, said delinquent stock will be sold on that day (May 31st, 1906), to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

J. P. LITTLE,
Secretary of the Jose Gulch Mining Company.

Office at Butte Basin, (Jackson post office), Amador county California.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

JOHN C. STONE, D. P. A., Sacramento.

Timber Land Act June 3, 1878.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office,
Sacramento, Cal.
November 21, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892. Silas Berry Henson of Pine Grove, county of Amador, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement, No 1894, for the purchase of the S E¼ of S W ¼ of Section No 23 in township No 8 N, range No 14 E, M. D. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before Richard Webb, U. S. Commissioner, at Jackson, Cal. on Friday, the 25th day of May, 1906.

He names as witnesses: Frank Williams, of Pine Grove, Amador county, Cal., L. H. Cook, of Volcano, Amador county, Cal., A. Liversedge, of Volcano, Amador county, Cal., A. Jones of Pine Grove, Amador county, Cal.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 25th day of May 1906.

JOHN F. ARMSTRONG,
Register.

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Makes connection with the stage leaving Volcano for Defender every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

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Best service in Amador County. Prompt delivery of packages a specialty.

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Leaves El Dorado 7:15 a. m.; arrives at Plymouth 11 a. m. Leaves Plymouth at 2 p. m; arrives in Jackson at 5 p. m.

OFFICES—Jackson, National Hotel; Sutter Creek, American Exchange; Amador City, Amador Hotel; Drytown, Exchange; Plymouth, Forest House.

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